THE

WESTERN

FARMER AND GARDENER,

AND

HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE.

Edited by EDW. JAS. HOOPER, a Practical Farmer,
and CHAS. W. ELLIOTT, a Practical Horticulturist

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CINCINNATI:

PUBLISHED BY R. P. BROOKS,

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1844.

THE NEXT VOLUME.

The first number of the fifth volume of the Western Farmer and Gardener will be published on the 1st of August, and sent to subscribers at the usual price of one dollar a year, in advance—the colored edition, two dollars a year, in advance. If it does not meet their views and wishes, they will please return the number at once—if it does, they will enclose the subscription. Without payment of the subscription price in advance, it will in no instance be continued—the very low price at which the work is published, and the difficulty of collecting so small a sum, must be the excuse for enforcing this rule. Any Post Master will enclose money in a letter to the publisher to pay the subscription. Post Masters generally are requested to act as agents.

☞ We wish to call particular attention to the specimen of the Kalmia Latifolia, colored, in the present number. It is done by our new artist, who we may certainly venture to say gives undeniable promise of excellence, for our fifth volume, in this department of our work.

CINCINNATI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Society will hold all its Meetings and Exhibitions, at the Hall, recently leased by them on 3d street, next the old Post Office—up stairs.

The regular weekly Meetings are held every Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. As the Rooms have been taken for five years, this may be considered a permanent arrangement.

STRAWBERRIES.

Hovey's Seedling Strawberry, two dollars a hundred; Keen's Seedling, one dollar a hundred; Hudson Strawberry, fifty cents a hundred—for sale, at the above low prices at HUXLEY'S SEED STORE, Fifth St., between Main and Sycamore, Cincinnati.

Kalmia Latifolia.

THE WESTERN FARMER AND GARDENER,
AND HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE.

Vol. IV.] Cincinnati, July, 1844. [No. XII.

Kalmia Latifolia,

Or Mountain Laurel.

This is a large and very ornamental shrub, sometimes attaining to the altitude of a small tree. Its leaves are evergreen, very smooth, with the under side somewhat palest. The flowers vary from white to red; they grow on terminal corymbs, simple or compound, with opposite branches, and made up of slender peduncles. These are invested with a glutinous pubescence, and supported at base by ovate, acuminate bractes. The calyx is small, five-parted, with oval, acute segments. The stamens grow from the base of the corolla, and bend outwardly so as to lodge their anthers in the cells of the corolla. This shrub is very numerous in Pennsylvania, and along all the Allegheny range; it is found also near Boston. The leaves of this plant are poison to some animals, and food for others; experience has taught, that when sheep or calves eat of the leaves, they die immediately, or fall very sick, and recover with great difficulty. They are also injurious to horses and oxen. On the other hand, they are good food for deer. The American pheasant regales itself with impunity on the buds, when other food is scarce. The Kalmia is deleterious to the human system. It is stated, that the Indians made a decoction of the leaves to destroy themselves. They have a narcotic influence.

The wood of the Kalmia is hard and dense, approaching in its character to that of box. As an ornamental shrub this species stand in the highest rank, and by the frequency of its growth and brilliancy of its flowers, it contributes in a great degree to the elegance of the natural scenery in those mountains and woods, which it inhabits. It will not succeed here in the open ground—the soil probably not suiting it. A bed of leaf mould from the woods should be made for it before it is removed.

The Next Volume.

The great encouragement that the proprietors of this paper have received, from an increasing circulation, since the present editors have taken it up, induces them to enter into the fifth volume with all the spirit and energy that can be brought to bear upon it in the shape of improvement; and they ask for it the subscriptions and contributions of all who favor such things. The style of the work will not for the coming year be much changed, but it will be printed upon better paper, and with improved embellishments. These last will be done in the best manner, and the colored edition will be continued by an artist who has experience and skill. The sources of information will be enlarged by the subscription to two of the English, two of the French, and one German magazine—the first rich in ornamental and useful gardening, the two last valuable for their detail of physiological and chemical experiments. From these, and the assistance of cultivators and amateurs who have an interest with them, who have extended their hand, the editors think a useful and agreeable paper may be made.

The first number will be published on the 1st of August, and sent to subscribers at the usual price of one dollar a year—*colored* edition, two dollars. If it does not meet their views and wishes, they will please return the number at once; if it does, they will enclose the subscription.

C. W. E.

Spirit of the Agricultural Journals.

(Continued from page 244.)

In farming, if you would out-do your neighbor, use two shovelsful of manure where he uses but one.

There is a "bee protector," so called, invented and patented by Thos. D. Howell, of Chandlersville, O. The bees on entering pass over a thin piece of board, so balanced on a pivot that the weight of the bee depresses the end next the hive, and gives him a chance to enter. It requires a weight equal to that of a bee to depress the board so that admission may be gained. The moth being lighter than the bee, (it is said by three-fourths,) it is stated it cannot get into the hive.

There is a churn invented in Saratoga county, N. Y., which works itself. It is moved by a weight, which, after having been wound up, keeps the machine in motion till it runs down. A machine large enough to admit of the weight being wound up to the height of nine feet, would run about half an hour.

To make good ginger beer, put one pint of molasses and two spoonsful of ginger into a pail to be half filled with boiling water. When well stirred together, fill the pail with cold water, leaving room for one pint of yeast, which must not be put in until lukewarm. Place it on a warm hearth for the night, and bottle it in the morning,

The best food for horses affected with the *heaves*, is that which is nutritious, rather succulent, and condensed into a small compass. Dry food entirely, especially a large quantity of poor or dusty hay, is very bad for them. Vegetables, such as potatoes, rutabagas, carrots, &c., are very good. Horses with the heaves will sometimes perform a good deal of labor, with proper feeding and use, for several years, but a radical *cure* is not to be expected.

To fatten a horse very rapidly, give him good sweet clover hay, free from dust, cured with all the heads and leaves on, with boiled potatoes and meal; or, instead of the meal, boiled oats.

It is the general opinion of the best cultivators, that it is best to plant potatoes as early in the season as the ground is in a suitable condition. The yield it is thought is generally better, and they are less liable to blight, or defect of any kind.

A writer in the London Gardener's Chronicle, trains his cucumbers to trellises, and finds that he has not half the trouble with them that is required by the old plan, and that the plants continue much longer in bearing when so treated.

Sprinkling gooseberry and currant bushes with soapsuds, is recommended to prevent mildew.

As a general rule, it is best to cut grass for hay as near as possible to the time when it is in fullest bloom. Herbs are always cured, by good judges, in this stage. Clover hay should not be exposed much to the sun after it is first wilted. It is best chiefly cured in the cock. When the swaths are a little wilted, pitch them into cocks, laying it up so as to stand the weather. Examine it from day to day, and when it is tolerably dry, turn over the cocks, loosen up the bottom a little with a fork, and proceed to load it. Every leaf and head is thus saved.

For sore teats, make an application to them of molasses, at the time of milking.

Mr. Seth Adams imported in the brig Reward, Capt. Hooper, in 1801, the first pair of Merinoes, imported to the United States.

To stop bees from fighting and robbing one another, break the comb of the robbers, so that the honey will run down among them, and they will go to work at home.

If land is in good order, and the soil sufficiently mellow, potato vines will need but very little hilling. They will make a bed for themselves in the rotting soil.

It takes nine quarts of milk to give a pound of butter, and four quarts to yield a pound of cheese. The cost of a cow, near Cincinnati, may be rated at twenty dollars a year. A cow that produces fifteen hundred quarts of milk a year, will produce 166 lbs. of butter, worth at 16 cts. per lb. $26,56; skim milk, $3,44—making $30,00. Nothing is said of the worth of the calf, as all the milk the cow gives is credited.

Mr. Colman says, in his European Agriculture and Rural Economy, that England presents at this time a more brilliant example than any other age or country has before witnessed, of the application of mind to agriculture. All men are laboring there in this mighty cause—the brightest and the humblest intellects.

The culture of pumpkins in grass land, is spoken of as a very advantageous mode. Holes are dug and filled with manure proper for vines, and the seeds planted. The vines do not begin to run till after the grass is mowed for hay. An acre planted in this way, allowing about ninety hills to the acre, will produce about eighteen tons of pumpkins or squashes.

Very few farmers suffer from cutting their wheat too early, many by doing it too late.

The quicker seeds germinate the more vigorous and thrifty will be the plants. No seed requires to be buried deeper than is necessary to insure moisture and exclusion from light.

By experiments it has been proved satisfactorily, that protection, in feeding sheep in winter, is far better than the open field.

The following is from a report of the Guernsey Agricultural Society. *Points of a good Milch cow.*—1. Purity of the breed, and qualities of the dam for yielding rich and yellow butter. 2. Small head, large and bright eyes,

small muzzle, small ears, orange color within. 3. Straight back from the shoulders to the tail, and chest wide. 4. A fine and loose skin, with soft and short hair. 5. Sides well rounded, flank small between the side and haunch, tail fine. 6. Fore legs straight and well proportioned, hind legs broad above the knee, fine and clean below, hoofs small; legs should not cross in walking. 7. Udder large, and the teats large and springing from the four corners of the udder, milk vein large and well defined.

June is a good time to sow millet. It makes, when well cured, excellent fodder. Half a bushel of seed broadcast to the acre, is a proper quantity—a peck will do on very rich ground.

Farmers would do well to ask themselves these three questions, with regard to stock.—1. Have I in my possession neat cattle which possess the greatest combination of excellence, which are the most profitable for the dairy, which will mature early, and, when no longer wanted for dairy purposes, will put on flesh with the least expense in feeding for the butcher? 2. Have I the best sheep for fleece and carcass? 3. Have I the best breed of swine, those of quick growth and approved fattening qualities? 4. If not, is it not to my interest to expend a few dollars to obtain such? for what is an outlay of a few hundred dollars, compared with the accumulated profits one may reasonably expect to derive in the period of a few years.

Corn has been preserved from frost, by the plentiful use of long barn yard manure, ploughed in deep, with the old crop of stalks strewed in the furrows, and covered entire.

Very rank clover, and in full blossom, is dangerous pasture for sheep as well as cows.

A wire screen thrown over the entrance to the hive during the night, or while the moth is busy, is a good protection. Kill the moth while hovering round the hives at night, and also when they are still during the day. The worms may also be caught at the time when they are seeking places for transformation, by placing little troughs, pieces of bark, or elder quills split in two, so as to make a suitable shelter for them. The worms may be found under these in the morning, and may be killed. The hive should be made of good seasoned stuff, that will not warp, and be put together as closely as possible. There should be no cracks or crevices whatever. The entrance should be only large enough for the bee to pass. It is more natural for bees to swarm, and they will increase much faster, and make more honey in proportion to their number. A *perfectly tight* house or shed, enclosed on all sides, with the hives placed inside, and hung between beams on cleats, is found to be a good plan, and the bees are not prevented from swarming.

Some of the earliest varieties of fruit are the Yellow Harvest, Summer Pearmain, Juneating, and Bough apples; the White Primordian plum; the Amine Joannet, the Primitive, or Little Musk, and Madeleine pears; and nearly all the varieties of the apricot ripen before or during wheat harvest; while the Early White Nutmeg peach immediately follows; and the Early Ann and Early Tillotson come next—these latter produce excellent ripe fruit, at least two or three weeks before the common varieties of the Red Rareripe, which are considered to be pretty early.

The best way to prevent the depredations of birds on cherries, is to raise enough for them and ourselves too, if we have land enough.

To insure vegetation, it is necessary to keep apple and pear seeds moist, but not freezing.

Charcoal is found to be beneficial to peach trees, when spread about two feet around and three inches deep.

The *Mad Itch* has been cured by giving cows as much soot and salt as they would eat, with a pound of sulphur a few hours afterwards, and in the morning as much salts.

To preserve tomatoes for use after the season is over, dip the ripe fruit in scalding water, peel them, and divide them in two, or if very thick through, three slices; lay them in plates, and put them in the oven after the bread is drawn; if a good oven, by the time it is cool, or in forty-eight hours, they will be perfectly dried. Put them into paper bags, and keep them in a dry place. When wanted for use, dip them into cold water, and lay them on a dish to swell; and, in a mince or stew, they are almost equal to the fresh fruit. If you wish to make tomato sauce, add a little water to cook them in. They are very good to eat out of hand in the dry state.

On the Management of Horses.

The principle of horse breeding consists in matching the horse and mare, in respect to size, substance, blood, and a certain conventional symmetry, so as to obtain a form in the foal in which may subsist a union of strength and ability for labor, with the powers of activity and speedy progression.

The procreative faculty in the horse remains to a very late age, sometimes upwards of thirty years. Four years is generally the earliest period in England; three years is common in America.

The head of the horse should be lean, neither long nor short, and set on with somewhat of a curve; the throppie loose and open, the neck not reversed, (ewe-necked,) but rather arched; the loins wide and substantial, more especially the back should not be long; the tail not drooping, but nearly on a level with the spine; the hinder quarters well spread, as a support to the loins, and as a security against the approach to each other of the pasterns in progression,

whence results cutting them with the hoofs. The hinder legs should descend straight laterally from the hoofs, as a preventive to the defect styled *sickle houghed*, or hammed; at the same time, the curve from the hock should be to the degree that the feet may be placed sufficiently forward to prop the loins, and that the horse may not be said to leave his legs behind him. The muscles of the thigh and fore arm should be solid and full, though some horses are heavy and overdone by nature in those parts. The horse, of whatever description, should not be leggy, and of the extremes, short legs are preferable. The canon, or leg bone below the knee, should not be long, but of good substance, and the pasterns and feet of a size to accord with the size of the horse; the hoof dark, feet and frog tough, heel wide and open; the fore feet should stand perfectly level, the toe pointing forward in a right line, else the horse will knock, or "cut on the speed," however wide his chest; in plain terms, he will either strike and wound his pasterns or his legs, immediately below the knees, or both. A full, clear azure eye.

The feed of the horse through the winter should be plenty of hay, (clover, timothy or millet,) fodder occasionally, with a plenty of cut oats, and a moderate feed of corn twice a day; and when they suckle, meal, instead of corn, with their oats, till grass is plenty; their corn and oats night and morning, without hay.

The best food while the mare is with the horse, is meal and oats. A colt, before weaning, should be pushed by feeding its dam high, and also put in fine pasturage, and especially if intended for early training and running.

A mare should not be ridden any distance, after being with the horse, and a mare not accustomed to use, should be rested a few days.

Colts that come before the 1st of May, may be weaned between the 1st of September and 15th of October. Those foaled later, suck six months; and fall foals, through the winter. The operation is not gradual, but sudden, and thus performed; they are enclosed in the large stable for about a week; watered, and fed with meal and cut oats, and their mother's milk, and crop grass. They are then turned into a corn field, and fed and salted once or twice a week.

Both stallion and brood mare may be put to their accustomed labor, that of the mare particularly being moderate. The term of gestation with the mare is variable; from eleven months and odd days, to three hundred and sixty-three days, which latter may be deemed the utmost. She is supposed to carry her first foal longer than the succeeding. The approach of parturition is idicated a few days previous, by the swelling of the udder, the appearance of milk, the swoollen state of the matrix, and the thrusting out of the tail. She should then be watched night and day. In cold, wet, and bad weather, best under cover. At the eleventh month the mare should be watched, or taken to a place of safety. She should afterwards have the best and most succulent pasturage, without which the growth of the foal will be nipped in the bud.

The country chosen should be dry, hilly, and irregular; the soil calcareous, with sweet herbage, and good water in abundance. Should the mare have foaled successfully abroad, in a well sheltered pasture, her milk appearing copious and fluent, and the weather favorable, she may be suffered to remain, requiring nothing more than daily inspection and her allowance of corn, if such should be bestowed. If her milk should be obstructed or should fail, she should be taken to the stable, and enticed to lie down on straw. Warm ale should be allowed, with mashes of corn and pollard. In cases of chill and great weakness, the cordial ball may be given. But should the case be inflammation, from previous high condition and fullness of blood, cordial balls and all stimulants should be strictly avoided, and the regimen confined to warm water and gruel in copious quantities: and a moderate quantity of blood may be drawn. Daily walking exercise abroad should succeed.

During the inability of the mare to suck, the foal must be sustained on cow's milk. Foals shonld not be weaned till as late in the fall as possible. Castration is best performed at two years old.

Colts are generally broke at two years old; but it is well to accustom them to the halter as early as possible. The only remedy in the case of shying, is to hold hard and sit quiet. To whip a shying horse is utterly useless, and indeed makes him worse—unless he is an *affected* shyer.

The long hairs around the eyes are pulled, and those upon the nose and lips cut with scissors, as well as those of the ears exactly within their margins. The mane is pulled with the fingers. The heels are trimmed close with comb and scissors.

The snaffle and curb bridle—the curb not being severe—is a good bridle; but a single snaffle is best.

As a tribute to the horse, to bring him into condition and fine hair in the spring—*Recipe.* Take half a pound of saltpetre, half a pound of alum, and half a pound of alum salt; pulverize and mix them well together, and every eight days give him a table spooful in his food. His coat, flesh, and spirits will soon reward his master for his care. E. J. H.

Sow millet one bushel to the acre; cut it as the seed begins to turn yellow; cure it as other hay. Horses or cattle prefer it to clover or timothy. It matures in two months. Sow from April to August.

Progress of our Silk Undertaking.

As we promised the public, when we spoke of our silk undertaking on our farm, we proceed to give a true and candid description of our doings up to the present time.

We planted our trees (the multicaulis) in March, part of them upright, for the earliest feeding, their tops being first cut off for half their length; the other half being planted in furrows, made with the plough by running it twice, to make it of the necessary depth, laid down both root and branches —the tops being afterwards put in the ground in the same way. The trees had all been out of the ground, where they originally stood, longer than they ought to have been, before being planted, consequently they did not come on so well as they would otherwise have done; but the season having been so wet, with the necessary warmth, although some died, most of them are now in a flourishing condition. Those laid down root and branch, and the tops, have all been coming gradually up for these two months past.

We committed an error in hatching out our worms six weeks earlier than we ought to have done, not only as regarded the danger of too cold weather at times, (the season also being uncommonly wet,) but also on account of trees planted the same spring not being sufficiently advanced to afford the necessary foliage. Consequently the leaves of the native mulberry were resorted to, and the worms have been fed on them up to this time, (15th June,) and they are now rising to spin. They were at first fed in a small log house, which was, in cold, wet spells of weather, warmed moderately with a stove, but not in all these cases. During this time our shed, fifty by thirty feet, was being built, and they were kept too long in the log room, being often too crowded. They were seldom fed more than three times a day, our time not allowing of its being done oftener. Our large shed into which they were removed in about two weeks after they were hatched, is simply good straight locust posts sunk in the ground three feet, a row on each side, and one four or five feet higher in the middle, the roof being formed of rafters and boards; the sides are neatly boarded up from the bottom, the open space above being closed in with linen fastened to the building at top, under laths nailed to the house, and a strip of board nailed in the same way to the bottom of the linen, to roll up at pleasure to give air. There are many improvements to be made to this building, which will be deferred till next year, as we cannot feed, on account of there not being leaves enough, more than one more crop this year. Our roof boards were not sufficiently light, nor the roof steep enough, so that our worms have been often wetted by the leakage; still, few have died, and, as we said before, they are now spinning. Their number is probably about 10,000. They have been feeding about seven weeks. Before we removed them from the log house to the large shed, we had nearly determined to throw them away, owing to the adverse circumstances of weather, &c.; but wishing to get as much knowledge as we could of the business, we concluded to see the matter out. And we do not regret it, for if we can be partially successful after such a train of obstacles as we have encountered, may we not most reasonably look forward to full success next season, when we have every thing—our building, trees, and a proper time, not too early, to hatch out. At all events, our late experience in this business has completely convinced us, that, by common attention to a few leading principles in practice in raising cocoons, the chief of which are, plenty of pure air and cleanliness, not crowding the worms too much, a good degree of light, feeding often (night too, if possible,) not using wet leaves, chopping the leaves during the first three ages, and giving them young and tender leaves when young, and never letting the thermometer get below 70 deg., the silk business may be rendered as certain to the farmer as any other

stock or crop. And as to the profit, owing to the material being so soon converted into cash by the manufacturer, and the ready sale it commands, at a high price compared with other produce, and the liberal bounty given by most of the states, it cannot fail to be a money making business to the farmer, particularly as women and children and aged persons can be most advantageously employed in it.

E. J. H.

Experiment with Clover and Timothy Seed.

Desirous of learning, by direct trial, at what depths clover and timothy seed would germinate, I made a narrow trench, in a favorable situation, three and a half feet long, increasing in depth from the surface at one end to the other end, where it was six inches deep. The bottom of it was therefore an inclined plane, and was made smooth and even, by pressing a straight-edged board forcibly upon it. Thus prepared, the seed was sown thickly in the trench, its whole length. In twenty-four days, at an average noon temperature of 45 deg., the plants appeared at the surface for four inches from the shallowest end towards the deepest part of the trench; and afterwards continued to appear from still deeper portions of the ground for seventeen inches, when it wholly ceased to vegetate. Three months have now elapsed, and not a leaf has shown itself beyond the point just named. The clover and timothy sprouted alike, and ceased to germinate at the depth of two and a half inches. The plants are now nearly a foot high, at the shallow extremity of the trench; and diminish in stature as the trench deepens, the lowest being about five or six inches in hight.* The intelligent farmer will, of course, understand the object and appreciate the value of this experiment.

Some of the same seed was scattered on the ground, at the same time, and left uncovered. It vegetated in due season; its radicles, from an eighth to a fourth of an inch long, lay exposed to the snow and frost for some time, and finally found their way into the earth.

J. T. P.

* Webster's orthography.

"Every Man his own Cattle Doctor,

Containing the causes, symptoms, and treatment of all the diseases incident to oxen, sheep, and swine; and a sketch of the anatomy and physiology of neat cattle; by Francis Clater. Edited, revised, and almost rewritten, by Wm. Youatt, author of "The Horse," &c., with numerous additions, embracing an Essay on the use of Oxen, and the improvement of the breed of sheep, &c., by J. S. Skinner, Assistant Postmaster General, with numerous cuts and illustrations." This neat book is before us, from the press of Lea and Blanchard, Philada., price fifty cents. The names of the two first connected with the work—Clater and Youatt—are high authorities, of the first standing on these subjects, in England, and the latter, J. S. Skinner, is of deservedly high repute in America, and far from being unknown in Great Britain. We do not doubt, that if knowledge of this kind, or of any other, may be conveyed in books, (and, unfortunately, there are yet to be found farmers who doubt it, and will only follow what they have learned by their own experience, or perhaps that of a few neighbors,) that their treatises are unsurpassed for value in the English language. We trust it will be appreciated, and the property of men and the sufferings of the brute creation saved thereby.

Cary's Academy, Pleasant Hill, Hamilton Co., O.
21st May, 1844.

To Messrs. Hooper & Elliott,

Gentlemen:—In the last No. of your valuable work, there is a recommendation to your friends to occupy waste lands with the multicaulis for silk, South Down sheep, &c. I therefore beg to inform you, that should your advice have the attention it deserves, I am raising that breed from imported stock of the purest kind. I need not tell you of their excellent qualities, as to mutton, wool, hardiness, &c. I have also the Longwool or Bakewell breed, and the Merino breed, whose wool is equally fine with the Rambouillet, or late imported breed from Spain to New York. The buck Grandee, I believe, was the best lamb imported.

I expect the southern states will soon avail themselves of the advantage they have, for keeping millions of sheep, where very little shelter is required, and if half of their pastures were laid up in August, and not fed till about Christmas, very little besides need be provided, to carry a flock through the winter; and if the

wheat or oat stubbles, or the corn fields, had about two bushels of rye per acre sown in them just before the last ploughing of corn, they would give the ewes and lambs a fine start in the spring; the cost of the latter, you will see, would only be the amount of the seed, and the amount of feed would probably far exceed your expectations.

The feed and labor, you see, would be very trifling, and the improvements to the soil and pasturage would exceed your calculation, and the profit on wool, mutton, and lambs, would be very handsome.

The labor will be much less and more agreeable than on any other branch of farming, and more easy—merely a pastoral life, the chief labor would be that of shearing, which may continue to be, what it always has been, quite a jubilee. Another advantage, though last not least, attending a flock of sheep in this country is, that it does not add to the labor of the female part of the family.

I am, gentlemen, yours repectfully,

GEO. SMITH.

Preserving Butter.

Butter, as we all know, is an article of almost universal use in the United States, and yet it is an article which is oftentimes very poorly made and worse preserved. It is not our object now to give rules for making good butter, for almost every one who makes it knows much better than they practice in regard to it. Every one, however, does not know how to preserve it, and we, therefore, have been in the habit of publishing every thing we could find upon the subject. We extract the following from a letter which was communicated to Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, of the patent office, by Mr. G. Fox, of Hartford, Connecticut:—

"There are many things required to insure good butter. The butter itself must be well made; that is, worked enough and not too much, and salted with rock salt. This being well done, and the butter milk all expelled, the butter may be packed in good white oak casks, well seasoned, and well filled. In cool climates, larger casks can be used. In hot climates it is best to have small casks—say from twenty-five to thirty pounds—so that too much need not be exposed while using. Then put these small casks into a hogshead, and fill up the same with strong pickle that will bear up an egg, and the butter may be shipped to the West Indies or Europe and kept perfectly sweet. I have never found saltpetre or sugar of any benefit. Butter of my packing has opened as good in the West Indies as it was in Connecticut. I will remark that to keep butter in ice houses, when it remains frozen, will answer, if the butter is to be continued of the same temperature; but if it is exposed to warm weather after being taken from the ice house, it will not keep as long as if it had not been exposed to so cold a temperature."—*Maine Farmer.*

Comparative Nutriment of Food.

110 lbs. of wheat contain 85 lbs. of nutritious matter; of rice, 90 lbs.; of rye, 80 lbs.; of barley, 83 lbs.; of beans, 89 to 92 lbs.; of peas, 93 lbs.; of meat, average, 35 lbs.; of potatoes, 25 lbs.; of beets, 14 lbs.; of carrots, 14 lbs.; of greens and turnips, 8 lbs.; of bread, 80 lbs. Indian corn is about next to wheat. A pound of bread contains more than double the nutriment of a pound of meat; and seven pounds of potatoes are equal to five of meat.

Amusements for Farmers' Boys.

Being lately at the residence of one of our most intelligent farmers, our attention was attracted to the door of a small room in an outbuilding, which was labelled "——— Office." On inquiry, we learned that this was a room given up to the boys. Entering, we found it fitted up with miniature implements of husbandry, seeds of different kinds, a few plants, and branches of evergreen; the walls decorated with portraits of celebrated horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry; while on some shelves, there were geological specimens, and several juvenile books of a character calculated to inspire a taste for rural life, and at the same time to teach correct modes of husbandry horticulture, &c., the whole arranged in agreeable order. It struck us as an excellent plan, and we would suggest its general adoption. It furnishes the means of both amusement and instruction. How infinitely better it is to allow boys an opportunity of spending a part of their time in thus cultivating a taste for the investigation of those subjects by which their knowledge of nature and the world around them is increased, than in mixing with rude company and becoming contaminated with their vices.

The Wheat Crop.

Accounts from every section of our country hold out the prospect of a most abundant wheat crop this season. A letter from Lewis Ellsworth, Esq., Dupage county, Illinois, dated May 14, says:—"The prospect of a heavy harvest was never so good. The amount sown exceeds that of last year by at least one quarter, and, from present appearances, the yield will exceed per acre that of any previous crop. Our spring has been rather cold and very wet, consequently corn planting is late."

Cultivator.

The Cemetery.

"In the grave may we find repose."

The Egyptians spent lives in building for the dead. Were they not wiser than we? We build great houses to live in, waste our time, our thoughts, perhaps bring embarrassments and their evils, and then die—*sic transit*. It is curious to watch the progress of things. Not till within a few years was there any thing in the country better than the grave yard at New Haven, of some three or four acres, with broad, grassy walks, cutting it into squares, with here and there a tall lombardy poplar, (that much abused tree,) increasing its stiffness. And a beautiful place this was, of a calm summer evening, when the sun threw its deep shadows upon the smiling country, and the tall poplars glittered in its light, and stretched themselves across the broad fields as if laying themselves to rest, guardians of the dead. Beautiful, truly, when we look into our country grave yards, overgrown with weeds; where the cattle trample upon the graves of the friends once loved, and neither tree nor flower mark the spot. The cold, cold marble, with the cold formula of name, birth, and death, is the last tribute that we pay. No wonder that death is the king of terrors—that cold, darkness, silence, and the grave, strike a chill upon the souls of the living:—so shall it be with them; they shroud themselves in dark mourning, and shut out the cheerful light of day. Is it so dreadful, so mournful a thing, that the friend has, by a few years or a few months, gone before us to another and, we may trust, a better world? Are the toils, the troubles, and trials of this life nothing?—with hopes deferred, ill success, estrangement of friends, selfishness of the world, and the selfishness which tarnishes one's own soul? This is surely not a Paradise!

It is curious to watch the progress of things. Now there is, in the neighborhood of almost every city, a large and beautiful ground, sacred to the living as well as the dead—Mount Auburn, Green Wood, Laurel Hill, are all spots which the good and bad visit with pleasure and profit. At Baltimore, Springfield, Charleston, indeed, on every hand, these beginnings are made—not in a spirit of rivalry, as I think, but because these simpler and purer tastes are growing up out of the excesses of the hard and desolating pursuits of wealth and pleasure; and men now walk where the dead lie, as among friends; they shadow their sacred spots with trees, and the flowers spring up on every hand. So from the beautiful walks, groves, streams, hills, and dells the dreadful phantom, with his hollow eyes and chattering teeth, will vanish—his sting will remain only with wickedness and baseness, and men will say with Manfred—

"Old man, 'tis not so difficult to die."

An American has written—

"I would take up the hymn of death, and say
To the grim power, the world has slandered thee.
* * * * Thou dost avenge,
In thy good time, the wrongs of those who know
No other friend. Nor dost thou interpose
Only to lay the sufferer asleep,
Where he who made him wretched troubles not
His rest—thou dost strike down his tyrant too."

But these cemeteries of ours are free from the desire of profit which gives to most of those in Europe a smell of the earth-earthy. Almost all of them are owned by companies of a few individuals, who sell at high prices to the poor and the rich. In the Pere la Chaise cemetery, near Paris, the expense of a common grave is about six dollars; and to erect a monument, the cost is from fifty to sixty dollars. In our cemetery, it is to be hoped that a part will be secured for the uses of those who are too poor to contribute their money towards its establishment. Let them consecrate it as they will, by the hands of the priest or with their own. You will see there no expensive marbles—no parade—no artificial flowers. Some never-dying vine—some tree or bush will mark the spot—perhaps some simple inscription—

"There's not an hour of day or dreaming night,
But I am with thee—there's not a wind,
But whispers of thy name; and not a flower
Beneath the moon, but in its hues of fragrance
Tells a tale of thee.

What will our cemetery proprietors do? It is hoped, nothing hastily; that no plan will be fixed upon without due consideration; that they will call upon persons among us and beyond us to furnish them with plans and suggestions, so that we may, as far as possible, benefit from the experience of all who have gone before us. Will they not study simplicity, ease, and the form of their grounds, in their ornamenting? —not following after Pere la Chaise, which is gaudy, intricate, and meretricious. The plan first began upon must be continued. C. W. E.

For the Western Farmer and Gardener.

The Blight.

We have made the blight in pear trees a subject of inquiry for twenty-five years—have read every article on the subject we came across; and, as we travelled extensively in that time, have asked every practical farmer whom we thought likely to have any light upon the subject. We have read, and we have been answered, that the disease so destructive on the pear tree was the blight. And this is about the amount of all the information that this reading and these inquiries have furnished. We believe the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society once offered several hundred dollars (we forget the amount) to any one who would discover the cause of the blight in pear trees; but the matter still remains in the dark.

As the last Western Farmer calls for information on this subject, it occurred to us that we would give a few observations that we have made, in relation to this matter, which the Farmer may use if it see proper. If what we shall say does not explain the cause of the blight, it will, in our judgment, throw some light on the best situations for pear trees, and the proper kinds for cultivation.

We are inclined to the opinion, that this blight is a kind of vegetable apoplexy or paralysis, caused by an over charge of fluids. You will generally see its ravages the worst of wet, growing seasons, under the influence of hot, scorching suns. Some of the facts which have led to this opinion are the following. All the pear trees which we have planted in a rich soil, where they have had a rapid growth, have flourished until they have approached the bearing state; about that time they were attacked with the blight, and, after lingering a few years they have become entirely extinct, to the amount of some fifteen or twenty. About twenty-two or three years since, we brought a number of pear scions from Fairfield county, some grafted and some natural; we planted them all but two on a rich soil—white oak flat, but they have all disappeared as above. With a view to there being more certainty for fruit, by having trees at different elevations, we planted two of the lot on a high southern exposure—soil thin and hard. They have had a slow growth, but are very healthy in appearance, though they have not borne much yet. About twenty years since, we procured a lot of scions from a natural stock, of good repute in Perry county. We put two of them in our front yard, on the brow of a hard, shelly bank or point, at an elevation of ten or twelve feet from the water course — southern exposure. They have had a slow growth, but are now some twenty-five feet in height—have been bearing for several years, and are remarkably healthy—not the least sign of blight as yet. While those from the same maternal stock which we planted in rich soil, where they grew as much in four years as the others did in ten, have long since been entirely annihilated with that fatal disease.

We have an additional case yet, which, although it involves another principle, tends to the same result. About fifteen years since, we planted in our garden, in as rich a situation as nature and manure combined could produce, one "Philadelphia Butter Pear," which we had two or three years previous engrafted on a natural stock. This tree is of remarkable slow growth, and thus secures from nature the same advantage that others do from thin, hard soil. It began to bear as soon as the top was as big as a bushel, which, we believe, is some ten or more years since; and we do not recollect that it has failed to bear more or less every year since. It is now about fifteen feet in height, and has on this year what will make some two or three barrels of pears, if it meets with no mishap. There has never been the least sign of blight, until about a week since we discovered a limb on the top, of about twenty inches in length, struck with that disease, which we immediately removed, but since have discovered no farther progress. An apple tree by its side was at the same time considerably affected with the blight, the dead limbs being quite numerous on the latter.

The result of our experience, then, is, that fifteen trees or more, planted on rich soil, have every one disappeared with the blight many years since, with the exception of the Butter pear above, which had a slower growth on rich land than the others had on poor. And the four trees we planted on thin, hard soil, consisting of two varieties of natural fruit, have all lived, and so far done well, though their kind perished with the blight, on soil which gave them a rapid growth. From these facts, (and from the further fact, that all the examinations we have seen recorded on the subject, have never been able satisfactorily to attribute the

blight to any species of lice or insect,) we are inclined to the opinion, that it is owing to a surcharge of the fluids. We are aware that there are difficulties connected with this suggestion, to which we have not time to refer; but we make it for the consideration of those who have leisure to attend to the investigation.

The ill success we had with the pear, owing to the ravages of the blight, discouraged us from its cultivation, so that, for the last sixteen years, we have paid no attention to this kind of fruit, relying mostly on the apple, until a year or two back, encouraged by the few that have been saved from the blight, and the discovery that some soils are better adapted to the cultivation of the pear than others, we have recommenced attending to the pear again. We have procured several varieties from the nursery of Mr. Nicholds, of Belmont county, and have engrafted several kinds ourself.

We are of opinion that our practical men would do a good service to direct their attention to such kinds of the pear as are adapted to the climate, and proof against that fatal disease, the blight. The pear is, perhaps, the most delicious fruit that is cultivated, and he would do a great favor to the gratifications of the community who would promote the cultivation of this rich luxury. We have no hesitancy in saying, that the Philadelphia Butter Pear above is the best article of the kind that we have any knowledge of. In the *first* place, the tree seems to be free from the blight; in the *second* place, it is a good bearer, and begins very early to produce fruit; *thirdly*, it is the most delicious of the fruit kind that we ever tasted. It is so rich that a man of ordinary appetite cannot eat more than two or three when they are in a state of perfection. There are many varieties called Butter Pear, but this is the Philadelphia Butter Pear, and is said to be the best pear brought into the Philadelphia market.

C. SPRINGER.

Meadow Farm, O., June 13, 1844.

The Philadelphia Butter Pear is said to be the same as the Virgalieu, or White Doyenné.

The Balsam.—*Impatiens Balsamica.*

"To mark the matchless working of the power,
That shuts within the seed the future flower,
Bid those in elegance of form excel,
In color these, and those delight to smell;
Sends nature forth, the daughter of the skies,
To dance on earth, and charm the human eyes."

This pleasing and interesting variety of annuals is so well known to all lovers of flowers, that it would be presuming in me to attempt a description of it. Although so well known, its true character is but partially understood, and therefore merits a passing notice; in doing which, I trust the reader will not consider me pedantic. My real object in writing, from time to time, is to create, if possible, a general taste for the cultivation of flowers, by presenting such directions as I think will suit those who wish to improve their minds on the subject, at the same time giving a glossing to set them off. What sets a book off so much as the binding, with gilt edge and fancy covers? Does it not make it more attractive, and command attention to the contents?—certainly. This being conceded, I will proceed.

This flower has been in cultivation several hundred years, was always a favorite, and deservedly so. In former days the balsam was considered a tender annual, which opinion is fast dissipating. No doubt it arose from the simple circumstance, that the seed used to be sown in the month of January in a hot bed, and the concomitant usually attending was its flowering before it could be safely planted in the open ground, for it could not stand the chilly clime of Europe when planted so early. The balsam started in the hot bed will undoubtedly produce finer colors than if brought forward in the open ground—a circumstance contrary to the nature of most flowers.

In 1839, a Mr. Miles, (then living on Race street,) had the finest assortment, I believe, ever produced in the western country; and I secured a quantity of the seed, but have not sown them as yet—my reason will be seen below. Last summer, Mr. Horton and several others exhibited some very fine ones at the Horticultural Society, and their splendid beauty created quite a sensation among the members.

The greatest characteristic in the balsam is a fine double flower, with brilliant colors; to obtain this object, the desideratum is time and attention, and never sow your seeds until *five years old*, for the older the better, and more double the flowers. How frequently is it exemplified before our eyes, when we see these fine ambrosial flowers in a garden, when the cultivator begs a few seeds, which are sown the next season, under the supposition that they will produce as good; when, contrary to expectation, in most cases the flowers are single or nearly so. Whereby, had these seeds been kept *five years*, the expectation would have been realized with double flowers. A knowledge of this fact, led me not to sow those seeds obtained from Mr. Miles; therefore next season I anticipate some good flowers. To raise fine flowers that will produce the richest colors, the seeds should be sown in a hot-bed in the month of March, in a pan of rich, sandy loam. When the plants are two or three inches high, transplant them into two-inch pots, and return them to the hot-bed again to strike fresh root. When you find the roots begin to shoot through the hole in the bottom, then, without breaking the ball of dirt, put them into a larger pot, giving plenty of air (but avoid the frost) until the plants are hardened—keeping them as near the glass as possible, to prevent the plants from being drawn up—and as

soon as you can plant in the open ground with safety, do so. Should you be desirous to bloom them in pots, let them be seven inch size. For a second crop, sow more seeds in the open ground in April, and, when sufficiently large, transplant them where intended to bloom. By this method, fine flowers can be produced; still the colors will never be so captivating or splendid as to compete with those raised in the hot-bed. The first flower buds had better be taken off, to make the plant stronger and the flowers larger and more conspicuous in their deserved beauty, which is so agreeable to the eye. This is one of the flowers nature designed to sooth the mind, by its external beauty, after our daily toil; which creates in us a secret pleasure, in contemplating the works of nature and art. It has often been a wonder to me, that the Author of our being should give that lovely portion of the human race (females) a greater love for flowers than our own sex. It must arise from no other source than their hearts being more refined are more open to the beauties of nature. How observable is this truth, for when we wish to ingratiate into their favor, (if in the flower season,) we think a bouquet the greatest favor to be offered. We are prompted to this, by an innate feeling that it is the most acceptable offering to be made. Ladies understanding the language of flowers, receive them with more pleasure than the donor for one moment imagines. But the balsam is a balm to the feelings; it cures wounds—and here ends my epistle on the subject. T. WINTER.

The Curculio,

Once more.—The various suggestions for keeping off this insect are being put in practice in various quarters, but almost always, as I find, without success. For instance, if ashes is recommended, about two shovels full at the root of the tree is all that our fruit growers can afford: so with lime, so with salt; and this is usually applied to one tree in the midst of others. Now the curculio is a winged insect, and *can fly*. Our experimenters say that these things are of no use—these trials are not satisfactory to some of us. To meet with success, it seems as though the trees should stand at some distance from others, so that the insect will not be likely to reach them from other ones; then the lime, salt, or ashes should be put so far from the tree as the fruit will fall. The *probability* is, that the grub of the curculio, when going from the plum to the ground, will be killed; and, in one, two, or more years, the trees will hold their fruit. A *little* patience is a *great* virtue. C. W. E.

The Blight,

Still continues upon our pear trees, and will without doubt be the death of many. Some of our fruit growers incline strongly to the belief that the effect is not produced by an insect. Mr. Ross suggests that the high temperature in April (84 deg.?) may have something to do with it—branches and roots being, the one in the tropics, the other in the arctics. In some instances that have come to my notice, there is an issue of sap on the body of the trees, which may have come from a wound; but nowhere have I been able to discover an insect. C. W. E.

Transplanting Fruit Trees in Autumn.

Capt. Josiah Lovett, of Beverly, Mass., plants his fruit trees between the 20th of August and last of September — immediately after the summer drought, when the summer growth of wood has ripened. He cuts off all the leaves before removing with a pair of sharp scissors, and then, in the morning of a clear day, raises it, and places the roots in a tub of soapsuds till afternoon; then replants it. He also grafts in autumn, (he does not mention at what time,) for fruit for the next year.

Hovey's Magazine.

SUMMER PRUNING. — There is an article in the last Hovey's Mag. upon this subject. It shonld be done in this month, or before. Pinch off the end of the growing shoots of pears and apples, so as to throw back all the juices into the buds which remain—this ripens and perfects them, so that they are much more likely to set their fruit in the next year. Bending the branches down and tying them, is also a good method; anything which checks the flow of sap, and retains it in the buds already formed, instead of its going into new growth, seems to be the object.

Preserving Wood.

Report of M. Dumas to the French Academy, on M. Boucherie's process of preserving wood. Translated by Edward Tilghman, C. E.

The academy having charged MM. Arago, de Mirable, Poncelet, Gambey, Audom, Boussinngault, and myself, with the examination of the memoir of Dr. Boucherie on the preservation of wood from decay, we proceed to the accomplishment of this duty.

The academy has already beheld the preparations of the author with so great an interest—it has, at this moment, such remarkable specimens of the process before its eyes—that the labor of its committee, in some respects at least, is greatly abridged.

Dr. Boucherie proposes to render wood much more durable, to preserve its elasticity, to prevent its warping from alternate exposure to dryness and moisture, to diminish its combustibility, to increase its tenacity and hardness, and lastly, to give it colors and even odor, the most various and durable. All these requirements are obtained by novel, simple, and economical means, and the aid of common and low priced materials.

To impregnate an entire tree with the proper coloring, or preservative material, our author has recourse to no complicate mechanical means; he avails himself of the natural suction of the tree itself, which is sufficient to raise from the base to the highest branches the liquids he wishes to introduce, provided that they are maintained at a certain degree of concentration. Thus, when a tree is severed from its roots, the end is plunged in the liquid you wish it to imbibe, which, in a few days, ascends to its topmost leaves, and pervades the whole vegetable tissue. It is not essential that the tree should retain all its branches and leaves; a few branches at the top are sufficient to induce the necessary suction. Neither is it requisite that it should always be preserved upright, which would often render the operation impossible. Having cut it down, and deprived it of its useless branches, the butt is then placed in contact with the liquid to be absorbed, which penetrates the wood in every part. Finally, it is not even necessary to fell the tree; for, if a cavity be excavated at its base, or a transverse saw-cut be made through a portion of the base, it will afford sufficient contact with the preservative liquid, and the absorption will be as rapid and complete as before. The impregnation, which is thus effected in a short time, without trouble or expense, will be found to be a different process from those made to impregnate wood already cut, which have been effected by the action of the most powerful machines, or by the prolonged effect of the liquid in which it was submerged. The novel and ingenious process recommended by Dr. Boucherie subjects to human industry an immense natural force, and permits it to introduce, without labor, into the most delicate vegetable tissues, any soluble substance it may be thought useful to place there. If our author has solved the grand problem he proposed to himself, in the most simple and practical manner, he has not evinced less sagacity in the choice of materials necessary to produce the desired effects as to preservation, &c. To increase the durability and hardness of the wood, and to prevent the wet and dry rot, he introduces into its pores the pyrolignite of iron; this substance is chosen, because it is produced by pyroligneous acid, which is to be obtained in any forest where charcoal is made; this acid is easily transformed into pyrolignite of iron, by putting it in contact, even when cold, with old scrap iron. The liquid thus prepared is replete with creosote, which, of itself, without the salt of iron, hardens and preserves wood, as well as defends it from the attacks of insects.

Official experiments have been made at the fungus pits at Bordeaux, upon hoops (circles) prepared by the author, which have resulted in establishing, in the most triumphant manner, the great durability of wood thus embalmed.

The unprepared hoops crumbled to pieces at the least touch, whilst the others were as sound as when first placed there. To prevent the warping of wood, to preserve its elasticity, and diminish its combustibility, our author has recourse to the use of chlorides, which have nearly the desired effect. Fully impressed with the conviction that his process must shortly come into universal use, he is not content with the chloride of lime, already so cheap; he has experimented on the sea water of the salt marshes—a costless material, in which he has found all the desirable qualities. Wood prepared with these saline solutions, preserves its flexibility, when exposed to the air many years; in thin strips it may be bent and rebent the contrary way in a spiral, without breaking; neither will it crack or warp from the greatest extreme of dryness. Lastly, it will not burn—at least with such difficulty as to be easily extinguished.

To these great and useful properties, which the naval constructor and civil engineer will appreciate and profit by, our author has added others, which, without being so importantly useful, promise to afford new methods and materials to the arts. He colors wood in clouds, so various and so beautifully curious, that the cabinet maker will find it to his advantage to use the more common woods, in lieu of the more costly. The specimens of these preparations now before the academy relieve us from all detail; it will be sufficient to observe,

That the pyrolignite, when used by itself, produces a brown tint of the same color with

those knotty parts of the wood where the liquid cannot penetrate.

When the pyrolignite is succeeded by any tanning liquid, it produces ink in the body of the wood, and we obtain, by these means, a blue black, or gray. A Prussian blue is caused by the absorption of the pyrolignite immediately by the prussiate of potash.

By introducing successively acetate of lead and chromate of potash, the yellow chromate of lead is produced.

We may produce the most various and beautiful effects by introducing simultaneously the pyrolignite of iron, the prussiate, the acetate of lead, and the chromate of potash, which cause blended clouds of blue, green, yellow, and brown.

Thus we find our author does not confine himself to the introduction of one liquid only, but causes many to enter the same vegetable, and thus produces any modification of color he may wish; these solutions causing such diversity of color, may be varied almost to infinity. Chemistry is rich enough in creations of this kind, to satisfy the most fastidious caprice. We will not speak here of rendering wood odoriferous by impregnations of this nature; it is an application too easily understood, and too much confined to mere luxury, to compare in importance with the more useful details already given.

Peach Trees.

See to them. At this season, the worm at the root is very busy, and many trees which you suppose in fine health and vigor will begin to curl their leaves, and grow yellow. Put not your trust in ashes, coals, or tansies. A friend of ours was living in the pleasing delusion that tansy was saving his, and was disagreeably surprised when the writer, removing the ground for an inch in depth, shewed him the gum and dust. Follow the worm with a knife, and kill him. You will often find three or four in a young tree; presently your trees have the yellows and die, and you become satisfied that the soil and climate do not agree with them. The yellows very often comes from the worm — some say, always. After taking out the worms, the stem, for a foot above and two or three inches below the ground, may be wrapped with cotton batting, or plastered with a mortar made of lime, sand, and ashes.

C. W. E.

List of Books belonging to the Cincinnati Horticultural Society.

Orchardist's Companion, by A. Hoffy.
Book of Fruits, by R. Manning.
Treatise on the Grapevine, by C. Hoare.
Lindley's Horticulture.
Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden, by Mrs. Loudon.
London Hort. Society's Catalogue of Fruits.
Transactions of Penn. Hort. Society, 1839.
Prince's Pomological Manual.
Horticultural Register, 4 vols.
New American Orchardist, by — Kenrick.
Downing's Cottage Residences.
McMahon's Gardening.
Harris' Treatise on Insects.
Lindley's Book of Fruits, *colored*, 3 vols.
Hovey's Magazine, 8 vols.
Western Farmer and Gardener, 3 vols.
Say's Entomology.
Ellsworth's Report, 1844.

PERIODICALS.

Cultivator—Albany.
Western Farmer and Gardener—Cincinnati.
American Agriculturist—New York.
Magazine of Horticulture—Boston.
Western Cultivator—Indianapolis.

The Society have lately given the London Society permission to present them with their "Transactions," as they are unable to buy them; and would no doubt be glad of contributions from any quarter, though no such resolution has as yet been passed.

To our Correspondent,

E. B. P., at Marietta. The possible reason that Verbenas kept in the parlor through the winter, do not thrive, is that they get too much water; in the cellar neither that nor light. They are easy of culture in the green house, and the dry atmosphere of a parlor *may* affect them more than other plants. We will endeavor to give a short article, in our next number upon the Cactus.

C. W. E.

Musquitoes.

Parley's Magazine says, to get rid of musquitoes, take a few hot coals on a shovel or chafing dish, and burn upon them some brown sugar in your parlors and bed rooms, and you effectually banish or destroy every one for the night.

Cincinnati Horticultural Society.

May 11th.—The Society met in the Assembly Rooms at 10 o'clock. The President being absent, Vice President Dr. Flagg took the chair, W. D. Gallagher acting as Secretary.

S. C. Parkhurst presented for examination, from George Graham, specimens of an insect, which Mr. G. calls the peach curculio. It is of a light brown color, somewhat smaller than the common curculio, and bears but a partial resemblance to it. Mr. Graham states that he has often observed this insect upon his peach trees, and that he has this season detected it in the act of stinging the young fruit. Dr. Flagg mentioned, that he had, about a week ago, observed the well known curculio upon his peach trees, and that since, he had been watching their movements, and repeatedly caught them in the act of stinging the fruit. He supposed that, by regularly shaking his plum trees every day, he had driven the insects from these trees, which they had much infested early in the season, and forced them to make lodgments upon the peach.

Wm. S. Chapman, of Columbia township, was elected a member of the Society.

On motion of Wm. Neff, the Committee on a Room was instructed to procure a place for the regular and permanent uses of the Society as speedily as practicable, the use of the rooms now occupied, in the meantime, being continued.

Mr. Parkhurst exhibited a specimen of the Manchester Prize Cucumber, 22¾ inches long, grown by Geo. Waton, gardener.

Amos Worthington, of Storrs township, exhibited four leaf-stalks of the Pie Plant, the finest we have seen this season. The four weighed three and a half pounds, and when prepared for the table were of the most delightful flavor. Mr. W. has always excelled in specimens of this valuable and wholesome plant.

Mrs. Dr. Flagg, of Mt. Auburn, sent in a basket of the finest asparagus buds that we have ever seen. They were from four to five inches long each, and when steamed (the only way in which this vegetable should ever be cooked) were as tender and excellent at the butt, as at the bud, end. Mrs. F., although only an amateur cultivator, excels any, even of our practical gardeners, in the production of asparagus. In addition to the fact, that there is no waste when produced in this manner, they are from two to three times as large round as the best of the asparagus brought into our markets. The secret of her success is simply this; greater care than is usually bestowed, in the preparation of the asparagus beds, and *cutting even with the ground*, instead of *under* it. She allows the sprouts to attain the height of four to five inches, receiving the benefit of sun and air, being thus rendered sweeter and much more tender, and then cuts them even with the surface. Our market gardeners would do well to take a few lessons from her.

To Mrs. Flagg the Society was also indebted for the Black Eagle cherry, one of Mr. Knight's new varieties, of recent introduction. They were large, full, ripe, and of excellent flavor, and the first ripe cherries presented.

The following communication was received from N. Longworth, accompanied by the fruit mentioned, some of the berries of which were measured, and found to be three and a fourth to three and a half inches in circumference.

To the President of the Cincinnati Hort. Society.

Dear Sir:—I send you fruit stalks of the Iowa male (staminate) Strawberry plant. They are all from the same bed. Not one plant in fifty bears even an imperfect fruit this year. This variety first fruited with me in 1842. On a few plants, nearly all the blossoms perfected fruit. On all, from 4 to 6 were perfect, and very large. Last year I was from home, but Mr. Sleath informs me they were as productive as the Keen's Seedling. This year, as the season has been very favorable, I expected a greater number of blossoms than usual to perfect fruit; but on the contrary, not one blossom in 100 will bear even an imperfect fruit. As is usual among horticulturists, I had from a single season's experience, concluded that this plant would be of great value to impregnate the female (pistillate) plants. Experience shows, that as much as one year in three it will fail, and it may in a greater number. This uncertainty exists in all the male plants, in a greater or less degree. I have a single plant that I got from the country this spring, that promises to be an exception. Both organs appeared perfect in each blossom, and had all produced perfect berries of handsome shape, and medium size, and a portion of them were ripe, and I contemplated sending the fruit stem to you this morning, but the berries struck the fancy of some lounger yesterday, and the fruit disappeared.

Jacob Hoffner exhibited a box of gorgeous flowers—the whole being kept fresh throughout the day by having their stems inserted in vials of water. They comprised, a Cereus multangularis, nine varieties of Calceolarias, a yellow Iris, the Fleur de Luce, eight Roses, viz., the Harrisonii, the Persian Yellow Briar, a new Yellow, Wells' (velvet) Seedling, Marshall Ney, Napoleon, Josephine, and Clara Sylvan, Tea; ten Geraniums, (not till now flowered here,) viz., the lobata and the trustum, both tuberous rooted, the Ajax, Mary of Burgundy, Niobe, Grand Turk, Gartha's Perfection, Jewess, Alarm, and Aphelia; Dictumnus albus, Spirea japonica, Verbena chamberlinii, Verbena wilsonii, (the first and second hardy, and all four new, and now flowered here for the first sime.

S. S. Jackson presented a splendid vase of Roses, including thirty varieties, selected from about one hundred varieties which he has at this time in blossom in the grounds of his garden.

James Howarth exhibited a Clematis grandiflora—a fine, healthy plant, in full bloom.

Bouquets, variously and tastefully mingled, were sent in by Miss L. A. Grandin, Mr. Geo. Graham, Thomas Winter, Jonathan Bates, and E. B. Reeder, composed of Moss Roses, Pinks, &c. &c.

It was determined by the Society to have an exhibition of flowers, as soon as a permanent room can be procured, and the necessary arrangements can be made.

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May 18*th*.—The Society met at Mr. Parkhurst's, and was fully attended.

Mr. Longworth exhibited a basket of fine large strawberries from the Iowa variety; also, a dish of his seedling, fully ripe.

Mr. Jackson exhibited a basket of Hovey's seedling strawberries of mammoth size, one stalk having twelve perfect berries, some four inches in circumference; the largest measured four and seven eighths inches round. The examination of this tempting fruit elicited a conversation upon the culture of the strawberry, and the various contingencies to which it is liable, including principally the causes of its occasional sterility. A report upon this interesting point was presented by the chairman of the Strawberry Committee.

Mr. Ross, from the garden of Mr. Hoffner, exhibited several rare plants, among which were Gladiolus Byzantium longiflora, Communis, and Colvillii, Alstrœmaria rosea, Arum dracunculus.

Mr. Winter had Pansies of large size and beauty, measuring as large as a dollar.

Mr. P. Kidd, jr., had very large and uncommonly fine early Richmond Cherries.

Mr. Samuel Fosdick presented some seeds of a new variety of the Acacia, brought from Australia by Capt. John Deering. They were distributed.

Mr. S. S. Jackson exhibited Mammoth, Giant, and Hybrid Rhubarb, measuring four inches in circumference, and with leaves two and a half feet each way. The weights were, of six stalks each, viz., Hybrid three and three-fourths pounds, Mammoth five and a half, Giant four and a fourth.

Mr. Saunders exhibited a basket of Roses of various sorts, rare and beautiful.

Dr. Geo. Mendenhall and Geo. Watson were elected members.

It was voted to hold a public exhibition of fruits and flowers on Thursday next, and the following persons were appointed to act with the Council and Committee on Decorating, on that occasion—E. B. Reeder, J. B. Russell, Jno. P. Foote, P. Kidd, jr., John C. Jeffries, D. K. Cady.

The Council were empowered to hire a room permanently for the use of the Society.

Adjourned to the usual time.

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May 25*th*.—Met in new room, on Third st., at the usual hour, the President in the chair.

Mr. Longworth handed in a few remarks upon the chance seedling strawberry furnished by him for our last fair, which was read and ordered on file.

The following resolutions were severally read and passed.

By Dr. Flagg—*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to those ladies who so kindly rendered their assistance in decorating the Hall at our late fair.

By Dr. Flagg—*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to Charles Stetson, Esq., for his very liberal donation of two tasteful fruit and flower stands.

By Jno. Frazer—*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society be voted to Enoch B. Scott, for a very liberal supply of ice at our late Exhibition.

The Committee on Room reported verbally, that they had hired of Mr. Wiggins the present rooms, for five years, at an annual rent of 150 dollars, Mr. Wiggins to make the necessary alterations to adapt it to our purposes.

Voted, that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to ascertain all the statistics in relation to the raising and selling of strawberries in this neighborhood. Messrs. E. B. Reeder, A. H. Ernst, and D. K. Cady, were appointed. In the course of these remarks, it was mentioned by Dr. Mosher, that Mr. Culbertson, the largest grower of strawberries for this market, had informed him that he had sent in as many as one hundred and twenty-five bushels in one single day, employing sixty hands to pick the fruit.

Mr. Charles Duffield exhibited a splendid specimen of the genuine Cabbage Rose.

Voted, that twenty-five dollars be appropriated to the uses of the Library Committee, for the purchase of new books, &c: and that our library be removed to the present room as soon as possible.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Longworth, and passed:—

Resolved, That the President be requested to ascertain at what price a complete copy of the London Hort. Society's work on fruits, with colored plates, can be obtained; or other similar work of equal merit.

Mr. J. Clark presented a stalk of Millet seeds for distribution.

Dr. Flagg offered the following resolutions which were adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to draw up a code of rules and regulations governing future weekly exhibitions of fruits, flowers, etc., which committee shall have entire control over the arrangements necessary to carry these rules into effect.

Resolved, That this Committee be directed to have the rules and regulations published in the public prints, and also have them printed as circulars, for the benefit of distant and corresponding members.

The following persons were appointed that committee:—M. Flagg, George Graham, S. Mosher, A. H. Ernst, John Frazer.

Some remarks having been made respecting a partial account of our late exhibition, which had been published by some of the papers, it was distinctly stated by the President, and assented to by all present, that no control would be had over the reports which editors might choose to publish on their own account; but that no account of our meetings or exhibitions could be considered official, unless signed by the Secretary and published under direction of the Society.

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June 1st.—The Society met at 10 o'clock, A. M., the President in the chair.

Dr. Flagg, from the committee appointed to ascertain the statistics in relation to the growth and sale of Strawberries in this city and vicinity, reported that in pursuing their investigations, they had found in the market one day last week, 235 bushels of this fruit—and this was exclusive of the large quantities bought by the Hotels, and also of those brought into the city after market hours, and hawked about the streets. It was, likewise, after the best of the season was past. The committee was continued, to prosecute its enquiries.

A communication was read, postmarked Albany, N. Y., and addressed to the Postmaster here, recommending that measures be taken for preparing the Strawberry for exportation from this market,—and stating that a very large quantity of Strawberry Jelly could be sold in the State of New York, for the use of the sick.

Mr. William Bickham was elected a regular member.

The Committee on Weekly Exhibitions reported in favor of such shows, and brought in a set of Rules for their government, which were adopted by the Society. Under these Rules, any member of the Society has the privilege of showing, and exposing for sale, in the Hall of the Society, under the supervision of the appropriate committees, such Flowers, Fruits, Shrubs, etc., as he may wish to. Persons not members, have the privilege of exhibiting Flowers, etc., and are solicited to do so.

On motion of the Secretary, J. G. Anthony, Dr. Mosher, C. W. Elliott, E. J. Hooper, and Dr, Smith were appointed a committee to ascertain all the varieties of Orchard Fruit cultivated in this State, and report to the Society.

Mr. Buchanan exhibited four varieties of Cherries, viz: the White Ox-Heart, the Amber, the China Bigarreau, and Donnew's Late Red.

Mr. D. K. Cady exhibited fine specimens of the large English Gooseberry—fit for both cooking and eating.

A tuber of the "Discorea Secundens," sometimes called Mexican Potato, was handed in by Judge Burnet, with an accompanying letter from General James Tallmadge of New York, from whom he received it. It was referred to Dr. Mosher, for cultivation. [This is the Potato that grows on the tops of the vines, instead of the roots. It is stated to be very productive, and those who have eaten the vegetable, pronounce it as good as any of our ordinary potatoes. Dr. Mosher had several of the plants last year, but they were cut off by the frosts, when the tubers were about as large as an egg, but before they had matured.]

Mr. Ross exhibited from Mr. Hoffner's greenhouse, beautiful plants of the Gloxinia rubra, G. hybrida, G. maxima, and G. candida—new in this part of the country. Also, the Lilium suavolenie, from Japan, and a Campanula grandiflora—hardy, free flowering, and of easy culture—from Switzerland.

Mr. Buchanan exhibited a double Native Multiflora Rose, and the Florence Monthly Cabbage, Isle of Bourbon, Pink Noisette, Grevillii, and Microphylla Roses.

Mr. William Orange presented two splendid Bouquets, various, and tastefully arranged.

Mr. Bickham exhibited a Grevillii Rose and a beautiful Penstemon, from Texas.

Mr. T. Winter exhibited a cutting in flower from the Spigelia marilandica, being the genuine Carolina Pink Root.

Mr. Bush, of Covington, exhibited a small rose, very delicate and double, supposed to be a Lady Banks.

Mr. George Graham exhibited the following roses, viz: Monthly Cabbage, Pink Microphylla, Pink Moss, Clara Sylvania, Daily China, Grevillii, and Laura De Vaux.

A very splendid show of Flowers was made by Mr. A. H. Ernst, of Spring Garden, embracing the Provence Cabbage Rose, the Purple Noisette, the Old White, the Bright Crumplity, the Red Moss, the Pink Damask, the Imperial Provence, and the Blush and Pink Champinies. Also, several beautiful varieties of Snap Dragon, the Digitalis, the Rose Acacia, the large leaf Laurel, the Parodoxa piony, Verbenas, Spireas, Heliotrope, White Lily, China Pinks, Pheasant's Eye, Larkspurs, a new variety of Lupin, &c. &c. [Mr. Ernst shows decidedly good taste and judgment, in still *standing by* some of the old Roses, which others have discarded. They added much to his otherwise splendid show, on this occcsion, and manifested a grateful determination to *stand by him* in return for the favor he has shown them.]

Meeting of the Society next Saturday, at 10 o'clock: Hall open to the public at 11.

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June 8th.—Met this morning, G. Graham in the chair.

Mr. G. Hill produced an insect which he found under the bark of his pear trees. One of our members calls it a "Cliff Beetle." More than one hundred were thus found on one tree.

Mr. J. G. Anthony produced an insect adhering to leaves of a young cherry tree. It had eaten many leaves, and proved to be similar to the Sycamore insect.

Mr. J. S. Bush produced Curculios taken from the peach tree and fruit.

Mr. P. Kidd presented six varieties of grass, to be named. They were: Orchard grass, five and a half feet long; Blue, three feet long; Muhlenbergia, (Nimblewill); Cheat. Two varieties not named.

On motion, the Library Committee were directed to procure a case suitable to hold our books, with drawers for miscellaneous articles.

The Committee on rules and regulations for procuring weekly exhibitions, requested to be instructed as to the appointment of a person to take charge of the room.

Mr. Ernst laid on the table a part of a pear tree affected by the fire blight.

Geo. Graham exhibited ten bouquets of choice flowers, including roses, carnations, pansies, and choice annuals.

Mr. Graham exhibited, from Jno. Butcher's garden, four varieties of very large Dahlias in bloom, which flowered in May.

Mr. J. D. Saunders exhibited yellow Dahlias.

Mr. J. W. Jones exhibited two beautiful flowers of Pancratium rotatum.

J. Winter exhibited six varieties of Picotees, seven China and Bourbon roses, four Snapdragon, five Verbenas. Also, Larkspurs, Oleander, Rose campion, Lupin, Stock, &c.

J. Hoffner exhibited Fuchia chandelerea, new; Cereus reptans; Homerocallis marginata; Stenactus speciosus, hardy and beautiful; Adlumia circhosa; Microphylla rose; Mimulus, five varieties; Carnations and Picotees, thirteen splendid varieties.

The Flower Garden for July.

The probabillty is, that the long spell of rainy weather we have had may be succeeded by a dry one. Should this be the case, this department must have attention by watering your plants. Carnations, Picotees, and Pinks should be layered without loss of time, if strong plants are wanted in the fall; prior to which, water your plants freely the day before, to make them bend with greater facility, or the greater portion will snap off, being rather brittle. To propagate Pinks, the easiest way is by piping, being more susceptible of taking root by this process than carnations. In layering Carnations, sometimes the part intended to be layered will snap off, in spite of all precaution; should the plant be valuable, then, pipe them, as I shall point out for pinks. In the first place, get some garden soil, and make it light by mixing plenty of sand and rotten leaves that will pass through a wire seive, this composition put into a ten inch seed pan and leveled with the top; then take your pinks intended for cuttings and cut them off at the second or third joint with a sharp knife; be careful and not bruise it; also, cut off the ends of the leaves, or grass, as some gardeners term them. Having prepared as many as you wish, place them in a basin of cold water for half an hour, to make them stiff and enter the soil with more ease. Take a water pot with a fine nose or end that has small holes and water the soil, then take a bell glass and press on it, to make a mark, the better to guide you to insert your pipings and keep them within the space designed to receive them; then stick them in to the first joint, about half an inch apart each way; gently water, to settle the soil round the plants, and when the grass is sufficiently dry, put on the glass to exclude the air, and place them in the shade. At the expiration of two weeks, take off the glass and water them; be careful and not cover again until the grass is dry, or your pipings will damp off and your labor be lost. When you perceive them begin to grow, give a little air by degrees. You will find some more backward than others in growing, which will require some precaution in admitting air too freely. In about six weeks, if you have paid proper attention, your plant will have made sufficient root to bear transplanting into the open ground; this must be done in damp weather. Pipings make better and more hardy plants than layers.

This is a good time to bud Roses; therefore examine the bark, which must part from the wood freely before you commence. If any labor of last month was neglected, let it be done without delay. Begin to save seeds of all kinds of Pinks, Sweet Williams, and other plants, as fast as ripe, and cut off all stems of plants past flowering, to preserve neatness in your flowerbeds and borders. Dahlias, if not all planted, should be now done withont delay; those planted last month, will now require attention; tie them to the stake, from time to time, with strips of bass matting, to prevent the wind and rain from breaking them down, as the stalk is brittle; you may begin to put old manure on the soil above the roots to keep them moist in dry weather, and water the foliage occasionally to keep down the red spider, at the same time making the plant healthy; also, trim the plants of all leaves to within one or two feet of the ground, depending on the height your plant will grow. White Lilies may be taken up the last of this month, divided, and be replanted in another place.

THE PARLOR.

Cactuses may be repotted this month if necessary. Geraniums should be cut down and repotted, and cuttings made of the tops. Chrysanthemums should be topped, and watered over the foliage frequently, as well as the roots, during the warm weather; this is a good time to lay this plant to make them short and bushy. Bud Orange and Lemon trees, and be attentive to all pot plants, and not let them suffer for want of water. You will find, through this and next month, your plants will require daily attention. All kinds of pot roses may still be propagated with success. T. WINTER.

The following paper, by Mr. George Graham, was read at the meeting of the members of the "Cincinnati Horticultural Society," on Saturday last, and ordered to be published:

Fire Blight.

The disease generally called fire blight, which has made its appearance this season to an unusual extent, affecting the apple and pear trees of this neighborhood, has induced some of the members of our society to investigate and endeavor to ascertain the cause of the injury. For the purpose of exciting general attention to this subject, at several of our meetings we have had exhibited the diseased branches of the trees, and a minute inspection of them has been made by all who felt interested; but so far, in these examinations, no satisfactory cause has been assigned. Two or three of our intelligent members describe an insect, invisible to the naked eye, but observable by the microscope, which they consider the cause of the mischief, by attacking in large numbers the tender branches of the tree, and impregnating the sap through the foot-stalk of the leaf with a poison, which is gradually disseminated through the limbs by the ascending and descending fluid, until the tree loses its vital principle. Mr. Harris, a writer on the science of Horticulture, describes another insect, which is very minute, and feeds upon the saccharine matter contained in the tender branches: thus destroying, first the extremities, and, in many cases, the body of the tree.

There is no doubt of these insects having been observed on the limbs, for innumerable species of aphides and other small insects prey upon the tender branches of shrubs and trees; but a number of our members, and other persons not connected with this society, have made the most diligent search on the affected trees, without finding the described insect, or any other; thus a doubt exists of this being the true cause. It appears to me that the rapid decay of the extremities, and in many cases the body of the tree, could not be produced by insects: as the injury caused by them seldom extends below the tender branches which they select for their food; and if a poison is communicated from a microscopic insect, it would be insufficient to impregnate the whole current of sap, daily generating and flowing through the limbs of a healthy and vigorous tree. I believe we must look for a more powerful acting agent, and one which is more intimately connected with the growth of vegetation. Therefore, for the purpose of eliciting deeper investigation on this subject, I beg leave to call the attention of those who take an interest in it, to the consideration of one of the great principles of vital action in the vegetable kingdom; and by comparing facts with their own experience, I think they will come to the conclusion that the fire blight, this season, is caused by the want of a sufficient quantity of electric fluid in the atmosphere, to elaborate and mature the unusual quantity of ascending sap generated at the roots of the tree, by the frequent rains and unusually wet season.

From an examination of the decayed trees, it has been observed that the sap is in an unnatural state, and destitute of the maturing principle. This is inferred from the glutinous appearance of the fluid, containing a yellow saccharine matter, which is often found bursting through the bark of the part affected.

I assume it as a fact, that there is constantly a transfer of electricity between plants and the atmosphere. And by this means the solar rays elaborate the sap in the leaves and extremities of the branches, vegetation being supported by receiving carbon in sufficient quantities to mature the juices for the formation of the wood, and the necessary quantity imparted to the organs of fructification for maturing the fruit. Now, if the peculiarity of the atmosphere this season has caused an extraordinary flow of sap in the trees, and if there was a deficiency of sunshine and electric fluid to elaborate the juices, then the regular operation of nature might be slightly interrupted, and disease produced in such trees as required a constant supply of those principles of life.

What, then, has been the state of the atmosphere? It will be admitted that the sky has been cloudy, with frequent showers, and the barometer has ranged unusually low for the last two or three months, indicating a very light atmosphere, and consequently a small supply of electricity. The cloudy state of the weather, with frequent showers, would afford constant moisture to the earth, and at the same time prevent the sun's rays from having their due influence on vegetation. This state of atmosphere would produce a deficiency of electricity, in the vegetable as well as the animal kingdom,

and it would be particularly observed in damp weather, with a cloudy sky, or in very warm weather, that there is a lassitude occasioned in the human body, which is not debility from indisposition, but a relaxation, or privation of energy, and a disinclination to exertion of any kind. Those persons of weak constitutions, or nervous temperament, would feel this sensation more intensely. At such times, the animal kingdom is parting with the electric fluid, and the atmosphere receives it. Consequently, when the sky is clear, and the weather fine, the animal creation is again charged with electricity, the mercury in the barometer rises, indicating a heavy atmosphere, and the spirits are again buoyant, giving renewed energy to the whole of the animal kingdom. May we not, therefore, infer that vegetation is affected in a similar manner? The sap vessels of plants require a certain quantity of the electric fluid and sunshine for healthy action; and, as before remarked, if a greater quantity of sap is generated at the root than the leaves can elaborate or mature, the consequence will be, that the ascending fluid is weakened by an undue proportion of watery particles being introduced, taking the place of carbon, which would first affect the tender parts of the tree, and finally destroy the stronger branches.

Those who have this season cut off the affected parts of their trees, will find in many cases a second growth from the cut branch, and a vigorous action restored. Now would this be the case, if insects continued to prey upon the sap? Does it not prove that the lopping off the branches furnished to the remaining part of the tree a greater quantity of electric fluid, and the sap being confined to a less extent of surface, the fluid was enabled to perform its natural office. It has been remarked, also, that those trees which occupy a sandy soil, or dry situation, have not been injured. Trees also growing in the same orchard with the affected trees, are free from blight. Those growing in sandy soil, or in dry situations, would not receive through the roots as much moisture as those in a clay or wet soil, nor would they require as much electricity from the atmosphere to elaborate the sap; therefore they would be healthy. If trees affected are growing in the same orchard with others in a healthy state, the cause, I think, may still be found in those free from blight having a greater number of spurs, or conductors of electricity, than those which are injured. I will here remark, that plants and trees abound in pointed terminations, which qualify them for receiving and attracting the electricity from the atmosphere. Thus the numerous thorns of the locust attract the fluid, and conduct a sufficient quantity to sustain the tree, which, perhaps, could not be supplied by so small a leaf. This beautiful order of nature may be observed in the serrated and pointed termination of every leaf, from our favorite and gigantic rhubarb, down to the smallest spear of grass. Many also contain a vascular system, composed of vessels, which are the most ready and perfect conductors of electricity, in any of its specific modifications. It may now be important to refer to the origin of the pear tree, which appears to belong to the same genus of the apple tree, both natives of Europe; and in their wild state, they are thorny and filled with spurs, prepared by nature for attracting the electric fluid. In this genial climate and fertile soil, it will be found that many species of the pear tree have changed in character, and differ, both in form and mode of growth, from the original. The young trees have few spurs, and grow rapidly. Thus a great flow of sap is produced by a fertile soil, and the tree deficient in the natural conductors, which are also frequently diminished by the pruning knife. Would it not be profitable, in the investigation of this disease, to ascertain the mode of pruning those trees affected, and test the utility of the spurs? I think that, in my experience this season, many of the old trees affected by the blight, exhibited decay only in the tender branches made this year, and in some trees examined, the decay extended no farther than the junction of the old wood with the new; this would prove that the mature spurs, and hard wood of the old branches, attracted a sufficient quantity of electric fluid to keep them healthy.

I have made the experiment of suspending metallic conductors from the limbs of my young pear trees, and they are always free from blight. This, however, is not the best evidence of the electric theory, as they are situated on high and dry soil. I will add to this the experience of a good horticulturist, and a very intelligent member of our society, who had attempted, without success, to raise pears near the Miami, until he dis-

covered that two trees near his house (which, for convenience, had been used for supporting his scythes and sickles) bore a large quantity of fruit, and always continued healthy, whilst the trees of his neighbors, and others in his own orchard, gradually disappeared by blight. This fact induced him to try the experiment on a young orchard; and, although his farm is near the Miami river, in a clay soil, yet I will venture to say that he is not troubled with the blight. It is probable, that, from a similar practice of suspending metallic conductors originated the old and familiar saying, "Hang a horse-shoe on your pear tree, if you wish to keep away the witches and preserve its life."

The astonishing developments lately made in the effects of electricity upon vegetation, must awaken us to the importance of referring to this cause for a great portion of the diseases, both in the animal and vegetable creation. In the investigation of the operations of nature, it is found that this silent agent is present in forming and supporting all vegetable and animal life. The production of our immense forests is a beautiful illustration of atmospheric influence, and the varied uses and importance of a leaf. "The air contains only one gallon of carbonic acid in every 2500—and this only in a state of mixture, not in combination with the elements of the atmosphere." Now, in order to catch this minute quantity of carbonic acid, the tree hangs out thousands of square feet of leaf, in perpetual motion through the ever moving air; and thus, by the conjoined labors of millions of pores, the substance of whole forests of solid wood is slowly extracted from the fleeting winds.

The stems of plants, and the various species of grasses, are supported in the same way as the leaf of the fig or the oak. To prove that a large portion of nutriment is extracted from the atmosphere by vegetation, it is well known that some plants will live without nourishing the root; and as in the willow, if you bury the top and turn the roots up to the air, the plant will grow. Plants can also be forced to an extraordinary growth, by charging them frequently with the electric fluid. Doct. Mosher, one of our members, will bear testimony to his experiments on a cabbage plant, which, being frequently charged with electricity in 48 hours, had attained the size of others of 14 days' growth.

If it is a fact, then, that a plant will receive new energy and vigor by an artificial supply of electricity, would it not be equally true that any cause which would deprive it of its usual natural supply, would diminish its energy, and destroy, to a certain extent, its vitality? That this deprivation, by the state of the atmosphere, is the cause of fire blight, is a question worthy of examination; but at the same time, I do not ask the society to endorse the theory. The injury may be produced by an insect, and discoveries hereafter may establish that fact. Insects of every imaginable description, are constantly feeding upon vegetation, and no doubt produce serious injury; therefore, a more extensive knowledge of their habits is a part of our business; but, whilst engaged with the microscope, let us also turn our attention to other natural causes. With this object, I have offered these remarks.

Floral Calendar of Native Plants, for July—at Cincinnati.

BY T. G. LEA.

Some of the plants now described for July, have this year flowered earlier than common. In favorable situations, the Trumpet-flower and American Ivy, were seen in bloom as early as the midble of June; in less favorable exposures they will not be out till the beginning of this month,

Bignonia radicans. *Trumpet-flower.*—A climbing shrub, twenty, thirty, or more feet high, much branched, closely adhering to what it grows upon, by numerous short root-like fibres. Leaves opposite, pinnate, consisting mostly of four pairs of leaflets, with a terminal odd one; the leaflets ovate, acuminate, coarsely toothed. The flowers are in terminal clusters. The calyx is short, five-toothed. The corolla is two to three inches long, being four or five times the length of the calyx, of a trumpet form, the tube inflated, five-lobed at summit: color—scarlet or orange, tinged with yellow. The stamens are four, two of them longer. A very ornamental climber, with beautiful flowers. In thickets and on borders of streams—not uncommon.

Ampelopsis quinqucfolia. *American Ivy —Virginian Creeper.* Stem thirty to forty feet or more long, climbing and adhering by tendrils, profusely branched, the branches slender. Leaves on long petioles, consisting of five leaflets, spreading from a common centre; the leaflets are somewhat lanceolate, smooth, shining, with a few coarse teeth. The flowers are numerous,

small, in a spreading panicle. Calyx small, its margin nearly even. Petals five, greenish.—Berries small, nearly black. A beautiful vine, and very conspicuous in the autumn, by its bright crimson foliage; often clothing the dead trunks of trees, and climbing over shrubs in thickets.

Panax Quinquefolium. *Ginseng.*—Root tuberous, sometimes forked or branched, whitish, and transversely wrinkled. Stem herbaceous, twelve to eighteen inches high, smooth, divided at top, mostly into three petioles, with an erect flower-stalk in their centre. The leaves are compound, consisting of five leaflets (sometimes more) given off from a common petiole; the leaflets are smooth, broader near the summit, tapering below, the apex acuminate, margin sharply serrate. The flowers are small, in an umbel, on an erect peduncle, which is about the length of the petioles. The corolla is of five yellowish-green petals. The fruit is fleshy, berry-like, of a bright crimson when ripe. In shady rich woodlands, not common. This well-known plant has almost disappeared from the woods in this vicinity. The root is an article of commerce; it has an agreeable aromatic, sweet and bitter taste, and is said to be slightly stimulant.

Silene Stellata. *Star Champion.*—Stem three to four feet high, branching. The leaves are sessile, in distant whorls of fours, the upper ones opposite, lanceolate, gradually acuminate. The flowers are few, in loose terminal panicles. Petals five, white, dilated and fringed at apex. The stamens are about as long as the petals. In open woods and thickets, common.

Lychnis Githago. *Corn Cockle.*—Stem two to three feet high, hairy, forkedly branched towards the top. Leaves closely sessile, long, narrow, softly hairy, strongly marked by ten ribs, and separated above into ten long narrow segments, about the length, or sometimes longer than the petals. The corolla is of five petals, of a purple color, their summit notched. This is a pretty plant, but when abundant in wheat fields, its seeds are injurious to the flour. It is a foreigner, said to be introduced into this country from Europe. As yet very little of it has made its appearance in our fields, and it may, without much care, be now kept from spreading. If it is neglected by farmers, and suffered to increase, it may, in a few years, become as injurious to the wheat here, as it is in many places at the East.

Nelumbium Luteum. *Water Chinquepin.*—The leaves of this aquatic plant are orbicular, very large, being one to two feet in diameter; floating on the surface of the water, supported on long central foot-stalks. The peduncles are axillary, very long, rising much above the water, bearing a large, yellowish-white flower; petals numerous, in many rows. The receptacle is shaped much like the rose of a watering-pot; its disk excavated with many hollows, enclosing the numerous fruits or nuts. Mr. Nuttall says, The flower of this is larger than that produced by any other North American plant, except the Magnolia Macrophylla; and that it is the most magnificent of aquatic plants. I record it here as a Cincinnati plant, regretting that it has been destroyed, and cannot now be found in our vicinity. Six or seven years ago it grew abundantly at Columbia, in a meadow belonging to Mr. N. Longworth, in a pond, near the church; the water was then deep and clear, and beautifully carpeted with its large, round, green leaves. An attempt to drain the pond has wholly destroyed this magnificent plant, and left a muddy basin of shallow water, producing some coarse aquatics in its place.

Asclepias Syriaca. *Wild Cotton—Milk Weed.*—Stem stout, erect, three to five feet high. The leaves are large, on short petioles, mostly oblong, with an acute summit, downy beneath. The umbels are in the axils of the leaves, near the summit of the stem; they are globose, somewhat nodding, bearing numerous, sweet-scented, pale, greenish-red flowers. The five-parted corolla is reflected back on the pedicle. The nectary is erect, five-parted. The mass of anthers is five-angled, with five black dots at the tops of the wings, each of which on being withdrawn pulls out a pair of yellow waxen pollen masses. The pod is covered with soft spinous points, and is filled with numerous brown flat seeds crowned with long white silken hairs. Fields, roadsides, thickets; very common.

Monarda Fistulosa. *Wild Burgamot.*—Stem two to three feet high, four-sided, nearly smooth, branching. Leaves ovate, acuminate, serrate, on petioles nearly an inch long. The flowers are numerous and close, in heads an inch or more in diameter. Corolla whitish, or pale flesh color, one-petalled, tubular and two-lipped. The stamens are two, and with the style a little longer than the corolla. A fragrant plant, common in thickets.

Hydrangea Arborescens.—A branching shrub, four to five feet high, with the flowers in level topped clusters, terminating the young branches. The fertile flowers are small, of five whitish petals, and commonly ten stamens, longer than the petals. Besides these, there are a few radiate flowers, which are sterile; they are white and more conspicuous than the others. We have two varieties of this plant—one (var. *vulgaris*) has somewhat ovate leaves, and the flowers commonly fertile. The other, and most common here, (var. *cordata*) has larger leaves, cordate at base, with some of the flowers radiate and sterile. Borders of streams and woodlands; common.

Rosa Carolina. *Swamp Rose.*—The stems are stout, erect, much branched; the branches of a purple color, armed with recurved prickles at the base of the petioles. The pinnate leaves have mostly seven leaflets, which are elliptic and finely serrate. The flowers are of a middling size, in terminal clusters, of four to twelve. Calyx segments long and acuminate, sometimes

with leaf-like terminations. In a wet meadow, six miles north of Cincinnati.

Cassia Marilandica. *Wild Senna.*—The stems often grow in bunches, are three to five feet high, erect, and branching. The leaves are on petioles, pinnate, with six to ten pairs of narrow oblong leaflets. Near the base of the petiole is a club-shaped gland. The flowers grow in racemes or panicles, from the axils of the leaves. The petals are five, bright yellow, unequal, the three upper ones erect, the two lower descending.—The stamens are ten, unequal, the anthers turning black. The fruit consists of long pendulous, hairy legumes, with numerous seeds.—This is an ornamental and useful plant. The leaves can be substituted for the Senna of the shops (*Cassia Senna;*) requiring, according to Dr. Bigelow, about one-third more to produce a given effect. Plenty in low grounds and borders of streams.

Chenopodium Botrys. *Jerusalem Oak—Feather Geranium.*—The stems are twelve to twenty inches high, often branching from near the root. The leaves are thickish, oblong, somewhat lobed, the lower ones an inch or two long, the upper ones becoming smaller. The flowers are numerous, small, green, in crowded axillary branching racemes; the whole looking like a long cylindrical olive-green plume. This is an ornamental plant, and pleasantly fragrant. Grows abundantly in sandy places along the river banks. Two other species, C. ambrosioides, and C. anthelminticum, sometimes accompany this, but are easily distinguished from it.

Clematis Virginiana. *Virgins' Bower—Travelers' Joy.*—A shrubby branching vine, ten to twelve feet long, climbing over bushes.—The leaves are ternate, on long petioles; the leaflets ovate, sometimes a little cordate at base, smooth, coarsely toothed and lobed. The flowers are in axillary panicles, the branches of which are divided in three's. The calyx leaves are four, white. The sterile and fertile flowers are on separate plants. The fruit of the latter is crowned with long plumose tails. This is a handsome climber, especially the fertile one, with its feathery-tailed fruit. In thickets; not frequent.

Sabbatia Angularis. *American Centaury.*—The stem is one to one and a half feet high, erect, smooth, acutely four-angled, with a branched summit. Leaves somewhat ovate, acute, entire, closely embracing the stem. The flowers are on long peduncles; corolla mostly five-parted, about an inch in diameter, rose-colored. Stigma two-parted, spirally twisted. In dry thickets and fields; not common. A very handsome plant; every part of it is a pure intense bitter. According to Dr. Bigelow it is a valuable stomachic and may be serviceably used in intermittent and remittent fevers.

Impatiens Fulva. *Snap Weed—Speckled Jewels.*—Stem yellowish, succulent, three to four feet high, with many spreading branches. Leaves lance-ovate, coarsely and obtusely serrated, green, often tinged with red. The peduncle is in the axils of the leaves, an inch or more long, bearing two to four orange-colored flowers, with reddish brown spots. The calyx is of five irregular parts, the lower one hood-like, with a long spur. Petals four, united in pairs, so as to appear but two. The seed-vessel is of five elastic valves, springing open, and scattering the seed with much force. In moist shady ravines and thickets; frequent. Another species, (*A. pallida,*) has yellow flowers, stem and leaves green.

Circæa Lutetiana. *Enchanter's Nightshade.*—Stem one to two feet high, erect, simple, a little swollen at the nodes. Leaves on longish petioles, ovate, acuminate, often cordate at base, repandly toothed, marked with numerous small lines, visible under the microscope.—Flowers small, white or pale red, in terminal and lateral racemes, the pedicles often with red stains at base. The corolla is of two petals, heart-shaped at summit. The stamens two; the style one, longer than the stamens. The midrib and veins of the leaves are sometimes tinged with red, and the flowers vary in color In shady woodlands; plenty.

Cephalanthus Occidentalis. *Button Bush.*—A branching shrub, four to six feet high, with smooth bark. Leaves mostly opposite, oval, acuminate, smooth. Flowers numerous, small, white, in globose heads, of about an inch in diameter, which are on terminal and axillary peduncles. The corolla is tubular, four-cleft at summit. Wet meadows, margins of streams; frequent.

Cicuta maculata. *Water Hemlock—Spotted Cowbane.*—Root with fleshy, oblong tubers, having a strong, penetrating smell and taste.—The stem is smooth, hollow, jointed, striated with green and purple, or in the shade all green; three to five feet high and branching.—The leaves are large, smooth, the lower ones on longish petioles, at their base sheathing the stem, three times pinnately divided, the lateral divisions with three leaflets, the terminal one mostly with five; the upper leaves ternate; the leaflets are lanceolate, sharply serrate. The flowers are small, white, and grow in axillary and terminal umbels. The whole plant has a pleasant odor. The root is highly poisonous, and many lives have been lost from eating it. The herb is said to be poisonous to cattle, when eaten by them. This dangerous plant grows abundantly in wet meadows, and ought to be carefully rooted out.

Hungarian Yeast

Will keep for a twelve-month. During the summer season, they boil a certain quantity of wheaten bran and hops in water—let it ferment. When this has taken place, throw in sufficient of bran to form it into a thick paste, which they make into balls, and dry by a slow heat. When wanted for use they are broken, and boiling water is poured upon them.

	Names.	Color.	Form.	Size.	Use.	Texture.	Quality.	Season.	Situation.	Remarks.
0	De Baloche, ...	rus.	oblong.	2	T.	J.	2	Oct.	S.	
	Beauchamps, see *Bergamotte Cadet.* [*nelle.*									
	Beau Presént, see *Jargo-*									
	Bein Armudi, see *Bézi de la Motte.*									
20	Barland, ...	g. rus.	obovate.	3	P.		1		S.	An old and extensively cultivated perry pear; juice of high specific gravity.
	Bartlett, see *Williams's Bon Chrétien.*									
21	Beaudelet.									
22	Beau Saint Bernard.									
	Belotte.									
	Bell, see *Catillac.*									
23	Belle Alliance.									
	Belle Audibert.									
	Belle d'Août, see *Belle de Bruxelles.*									
0	Belle de Bruxelles, .	y. r.	pyr.	1	T.	J.	2	Aug.	S.	
	Belle de Aout.									
	Belle de Flandres, see *Flemish Beauty.*									
24	Belle et Bonne, . .	y. g.	roundish.	1	T.	B.	2	Sept.	S.	Abundant bearer; requires a good season to bring it to full perfection.
	Gracieuse.									
25	Belle Fondante.									
	Belle de Jersey, see *Uvedale's St. Germain.*									
26	Belle Lucrative, . .	p. y. r.	roundish.	2	T.	C.	2	Oct.	S.	
	Belle Noisette, see *Bellissime d'Hiver.*									
0	Bellissime d'Automne,	y. r.	pyr.	2	T.	C.	2	Oct.	S.	
	Vermillion.									
	Petit Certeau.									
	Bellissime d'Eté, see *Jargonelle*, of the French.									
	Bellissime Suprême, see *ib.*									
27	Bellissime d'Hiver, .	b. r.	roundish.	1	K.	C.	1	Nov. Ap.	S.	A good stewing pear; bears well.
	Teton de Vénus.									
	De Bur.									
	Belle Noisette.									
	Bellissime Jargonelle, see *Jargonelle*, of the French.)									
28	Belmont, ...	p. y. b.	obovate.	1	K.	J.	1	Nov.	S.	Great bearer.
0	Benvie, Autumn, . .	y. g.	obovate.	3			3	Oct.	S.	Bad.
0	Benvie, Summer, . .	y.	obovate.	3	T.	B.	2	Aug. Sep.	S.	
	Common Benvie.									
	Yellow Benvie.									
	Bequêne, see *Donville.*									[stewing.
29	Bequêne Musqué, . .	y.	oblong.	2	K.	C.	1	Nov. Jan.	S.	Excellent for
30	Bergamot, Autumn, .	g. b. r.	round.	3	T.	T.	1	Oct.	S.	Flavor peculiar and rich.
	Common Bergamot.									
	York Bergamot.									
	English Bergamot.									
0	Bergamot, Boughton, .	p. y. g.	obovate.	1	T.	C.	2	Oct.	S.	Good bearer.
	Norman.									
0	Bergamot, Early, . .	g.	round.	2	T.	J.	2	Aug. Sep.	S.	
31	Bergamot, Easter. . .	p. g.	obovate.	2	K. T.	C.	2	Mar. Apr.	S.W	Crisp, juicy, and keeps well without shrivelling; the Easter Beurré and Beurré Rance are superior to it.
	Bergamotte de Pâques.									
	Bergamotte d'Hiver.									
	Bergamotte de Bugi.									
	Bergamotte de Toulouse.									
	Roberts' Keeping.									
	Terling.									
	Royal Tairlon.									
	Paddington.									
	Winter Bergamot.									

Names.	Color.	Form.	Size.	Use.	Texture.	Quality.	Season.	Situation.	Remarks.
32 Bergamot, Gansel's, .	y. b.	flatly obovate.	2	T.	B.	1	Oct. Nov.	W.	Excellent; originated in this country, from the Autumn Bergamot; superior to it, but less hardy.
Brocas Bergamot.									
Ives' Bergamot.									
Staunton.									
Gurle's Beurré.									
Bonne Rouge.									
Diamant.									
33 Bergamot Hampden's,	g.	roundish.	1	T.	B.	2	Aug.	S.	Hardy blossom.
Bergamotte d'Angleterre.									
Longueville.									
Scotch Bergamot.									
Fingal's.									
Ellanrioch.									
34 Bergamot, Oakley Park	g.y.rus.	obovate.	2	T.	B.	1	Oct.	S.	
0 Bergamot, Orange, .	g.	roundish.	3	T.	J.	2	Aug.	S.	Musky.
0 Bergamot, Ormskirk, .	y.	roundish.	2	T.	C.	2	Oct.	S.	Sugary.
0 Bergamot, Powderham.									Cankers.
0 Bergamot, Roche's, .	b.	roundish.	2	T.	T.	2	Nov.	S.	Resembles Moorfowl Egg.
Bergamot, Scotch, see *Hampden's Bergamot*									
35 Bergamot Searle's.									
36 Bergamot, sea-side.									
37 Bergamot, Sir Leonard's Seedling Wilding.									
38 Bergamot, Summer, .	g. b.	round.	3	T.	J.	2	Aug.	S.	Apt to canker.
Bergamot, York, see *Autumn Bergamot.*									
Bergamot, Warwick, see *White Doyenné.*									
39 Bergamot, Welbeck.									
Bergamot, Winter, see *Easter Bergamot.*									
40 Bergamot, Wormsley.									
Bergamotte d'Alençon, see *Bergamotte de Hollande.*									
0 Bergamotte d'Automne.	b. g.	roundish.	2	T.	J.	2	Oct. Nov.		Tree cankers; unfit for this climate.
Bergamotte de Bugi, see *Easter Bergamot.*									
41 Bergamotte Cadette, .	p. g.	obovate.	2	T.	B.	2	Oct. Jan.	S.	Good bearer, some of the fruits ripening early, whilst others from the same tree remain sound for months.
De Cadet.									
Ognonet, (of some.)									
Beauchamps.									
Beurré Beauchamps.									
Bergamotte Crassane, see *Crassane.*									
Bergamotte d'Angleterre see *Hampden's Bergamot.*									
Bergamotte de Cave.									
42 Bergamotte, Deutsche Nationale.									
Bergamotte de Deux Ans.									
43 Bergamotte Dertrycker.	p. b.	obovate.	2	T.	B.	1	Sept.	S.	
Bergamotte de Bussy, see *Lansac.*									
Bergamotte d'Espagne.									
Bergamotte d'Espagne, see *Spanish Bon Chrétien.*									
Bergamotte d'Hiver, see *Easter Bergamot.*									
44 Bergamotte de Hollande	b. g.	roundish.	2	T.	C.	2	Mar. June	W.	Chiefly valuable for late keeping.
Bergamotte d'Alençon.									

PROSPECTS OF THIS PAPER FOR THE NEXT VOLUME.

Having decided to carry on this paper for another year, with the agricultural and horticultural departments still combined as heretofore, the Editors can, with the utmost truth, assure the public that the most vigorous movements and exertions shall be made to make this work in every respect what it ought to be, from its location, the leading *horticultural*, if not agricultural, paper of the three states of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky; and may we not add with truth—of the whole West? We consider that it is our best course at present not to separate the two principal departments—the farming and the gardening—by publishing two papers, because we do not consider either the farmers or the gardeners, particularly the farmers, in this portion of the Union, sufficiently alive to those improvements which ought to be followed up by them, as by any other part of the enlightened or industrious community. We have been the more induced not to materially alter, for another year at all events, our present arrangements, from the fact that we consider farmers, even the wealthiest and best educated, much behind the age in *horticultural* knowledge, and particularly in the knowledge of fine, choice fruits, of all kinds. Their list of vegetables, even, may be added to with much advantage, to say nothing of better modes of cutlivation, manures, management, &c. &c. Were it not for this, we might even now publish a horticultural paper alone, making it, as it is well adapted to be from its location, and its connection with the now flourishing Horticultural Society of our city, as valuable and interesting as Hovey's Magazine, in the East.

But to our work. Having engaged at last two good colorers of fruits and flowers, we intend to continue the colored edition of our magazine, hoping that if we can get our fruits in particular, accurately represented, that this edition will prove very acceptable to many of our farmers, as well as horticulturists.

There is a paper in our city, devoted chiefly to agriculture—the "Plowboy," to which, as to all other aids in our great cause, we wish all possible success. It is published at an extremely low price, (only twenty-five cents a year,) is ably edited, and embellished with many useful and pretty engravings, and contributed to by both scientific and practical men. Our principle is, and we think our opinion is founded upon common sense and reason, as well as justice, that the more the now almost inert mass of the farming community is stirred up and excited to read and reflect upon the capabilities of improvement, and the more profitable their occupation is made, the more interesting and advantageous will it be for all parties, both publishers of papers and practical farmers, (and in the W. F. & G. both capacities happen to be united,) engaged in this great agricultural "exploring expedition." We think that our cotemporary, the Plowboy, will open the way before us, because of its extreme cheapness, (for what farmer cannot afford a quarter of a dollar a year, if he can read, and if he cannot, it is worth it for waste paper, or for the pictures to please and interest his children, and awaken *their* faculties,) to enable us, bye and bye, to give the farmers the benefit of more horticultural knowledge; particularly of fine and profitable fruits, colored after nature, and their care and management; and who knows but they may be led to have a bed of flowers, emblems of brighter things than even themselves in some brighter future.

The Editors of *this* paper are in such a position, that they may well wish the utmost success to all their cotemporaries in all parts of our great Union —the interest of all is theirs—the knowledge obtained and circulated by all is theirs; and if the W. F. & G. merely pays its expenses, and does not draw too largely upon their time and attention, they will be satisfied, and be thankful to those patrons of it who will exert themselves to maintain its position—only in that, we think, moderate condition and prospects.

E. J. HOOPER.

Spring Garden NURSERY,

Two and a half miles from Cincinnati, on the Harrison Turnpike.

The proprietor would respectfully call the attention of the public to this Western establishment, which embracing almost everything worthy of cultivation in the fruit line; also in the ornamental department, his stock is large and various. Many of his trees, excepting some of the new varieties of the Pear, and a few sorts of the Apple, are large and well grown. His stock of Cherries is large and of the best sorts; Trees from four to eight feet high. Catalogues of which may be had on application at the Nursery, or by letter post paid.

All orders, (enclosing the cash, or suitable references,) will be promptly attended to, which may be sent through the Post Office, or on personal application at the Nursery.

Every thing for a distance packed with great care, and delivered in the city without charge.

A. H. ERNST.

DAVID RICHARDS,

Veterinary Surgeon,

From Philadelphia,

Takes this method of informing the owners of stock, that he has located himself in Cincinnati, and is prepared to take charge of Cattle and Horses diseased, and believes his experience in his profession will enable him to give satisfaction to those who may entrust him with business. He is aware that it is the practice of some to pledge themselves to cure all sorts of incurable diseases; but as his object is permanent settlement and the establishment of character, he refrains from entering into his particulars of his ability, and flatters himself his perfect acquaintance with the proper treatment to be pursued in most cases will enable him to be of service to those gentlemen of the vicinity who prize a valuable animal. No more need be said on the subject—those requiring his services will find him at his VETERINARY STABLES, corner of Western Row and Seventh streets, Cincinnati.

Nicking, and indeed all branches of the profession attended to and performed with care and judgment.

Cincinnati, December 6, 1843.

MOTT'S AGRICULTURAL FURNACE.

The subscribers having purchased the right of doing so, from the patentee of this article, are now manufacturing the same at No. 25 Main Street.

For boiling, or steaming food of any kind for stock; or for any purpose whatever, when a kettle is used on a farm, it is the best article that has ever been introduced. It is used in the Eastern states, and has given general satisfaction. It is so constructed, that the furnace and kettle (both being cast iron) are put together and can be moved any distance without disarranging or injuring it; and by having two or three joints of pipe to fit, can be used on any part of the floor desired. Farmers are invited to call and examine the article, and satisfy themselves as to its utility and economy.

We are now making two sizes—barrel and half barrel.

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Cash paid for cocoons and reeled silk.

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The thorough-bred Durham Bull,

MAGNUM BONUM,

Sired by Mr. John Mahard's fine bull, Prince Frederick, out of the celebrated cow, Lady Ann. FOR SALE, or EXCHNGE for good horses. He took the 1st premium, successively, at the Hamilton Co. Agricultural Society's exhibition, for one, two, and three year old bulls.

E. K. GLENN.

Springfield Township, Hamilton Co., O.,
1st May 1844.

PROSPECTUS OF THE FOURTH VOLUME
OF THE
WESTERN FARMER & GARDENER,
AND
HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE.

A monthly periodical, published at Cincinnati; devoted exclusively to Western Agricultural and Horticultural improvement.

Edited by { **Edw. Jas. Hooper**, *a Practical Farmer.*
Chas. W. Elliott, *a Practical Gardener and Nurseryman.*

In sending forth the proposals for our fourth volume, and soliciting the continued patronage of our subscribers, we beg to assure them, that our endeavors will be unceasing to make the work worthy of the patronage of the western farmers and gardeners, and that the subjects treated on will be so various, as to be connected with the actual practical labors of every one engaged in the various branches of agricultural and horticultural industry.

We propose to notice every useful invention, and, when it can be done to the advantage of our readers, to delineate the same by engravings. Household affairs, the breeding, rearing, and feeding domestic animals; the preparation and management of manures with a view to increasing the product of every sort of crop; the most improved and valuable seeds; in a word, the whole economy of the farm, as free from impracticable theories as possible, will be discussed to the best of our judgment and actual experience.

The horticultural department of our work, we confidently anticipate, will be, as well from its being the organ of the spirited and enlightened Horticultural Society lately got up in Cincinnati, as on account of the well informed practical Editor on this subject, one of peculiar originality and interest, embracing as it will a complete record of the proceedings and discoveries of the Society, the character and importance of which, in infusing a spirit of fine fruit and vegetable raising, is incalculable and invaluable.

We would further remark, that this is *the only agricultural paper in America* EMBELLISHED WITH COPPERPLATE ENGRAVINGS.

☞ *Terms*, one dollar per year, always in advance.

Agreeably to the wishes of numbers of our subscribers, we have concluded to publish a colored edition of our work, as far as our botanical illustrations are concerned; the subscription price for which will be two dollars per year.

A commission of twenty per cent. will be allowed to agents who procure twenty-five subscribers, and twenty-five per cent. to those who obtain one hundred or more.

☞ The back volumes can be furnished to new subscribers.

All letters must be POST PAID, and addressed to the Publisher.

The Post Master General states, that letters to the publishers of periodicals containing money to pay subscriptions for the same, may be sent free of postage; and any Post Master will frank such letters.

R. P. Brooks, *Publisher.*